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NINETY-FIRST YEAR. SEMI-WEEKLY POST—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1895. $1.00 PER YEAR.

NO REAL PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

THE SPANISH TROOPS IN CUBA WANDER ABOUT WITHOUT ANY DEFINED SYSTEM.

NO CENTRAL DIRECTING POINT.

ONE EXPEDITION READS LIKE AN ACCOUNT OF A DON QUIXOTE PERFORMANCE.

MORE CLAIMS FOR INDEMNITY.

Three American Citizens Who Suffered Loss by Being Arrested on the Island.

THEY WILL APPEAL TO UNCLE SAM.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Havana correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs as follows: Under the heading "Abogados del Diablo," the conservative newspaper, "Union Constitutional," publishes another bitter article taunting other leading newspapers because they refuse to recommend a policy of greater severity toward the insurgents, preferring to advocate liberal reforms in the Spanish method of administration.

It is officially reported that a skirmish occurred near Guantanamo on Monday, in which the Spaniards dislodged the insurgents from a strong position, killing eight of them. The Spanish loss is reported as three wounded.

The insurgents in the province of Santa Clara say the object of destroying villages and settlements is to prevent the troops from obtaining shelter.

Private letters received from Santa Clara state that the military organization is extremely faulty, General Campos not having properly seconded the troops, which moved aimlessly from point to point, witn practically no intelligence department and no definite plan of campaign.

A correspondent in Santiago de Cuba writes, referring to the recent fight at Sao del Indis, that Colonel Canellas says he does not claim a decided victory. The insurgents held a strong position, and at one period pressed the troops hard and nearly captured a Spanish gun, when Canellas ordered the artillery to change its position. An officer of the artillery named Gomez, reported mortally wounded, is recovering. The correspondent says further that Canellas and 1,900 men have left Guantanamo for the purpose of attacking the insurgents. General Navarro and 1,800 men, now in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, are to co-operate.

Recently reinforcements of 2,000 infantry and 400 cavalry have landed at Santiago de Cuba, 2,000 infantry and 200 cavalry at Guantanamo, 1,000 infantry at Manzanillo, 300 infantry at Nuevitas and the remainder in the province of Santa Clara. It is stated in official circles that an energetic campaign in the province of Santa Clara begins immediately.

A number of persons have joined the insurrection in the last few days, including a lawyer named Espinosa, from Remedios, and also Senor Jimenez, secretary of the Vueltas municipal court.

Last week, 20 soldiers, while cutting forage outside the town of Santiago de Cuba, were surprised by the insurgents, and two of the soldiers were killed and 18 taken prisoners. These, after the delivery of their arms and ammunition, were released and returned to Santiago.

Saturday last the harbor police of Havana, while watching a suspicious boat alongside the American steamer Mascott, saw a sack dropped into a boat. Upon arresting the boatmen they opened the sack and found it full of rifle cartridges. They boarded the steamer, and the master immediately granted permission to search the vessel. It was discovered that the Spanish fireman was the person who dropped the sack. The fireman was arrested, and today, with the boatman, was tried by court-martial and found guilty of supplying ammunition to the insurgents, and condemned to penal servitude for life. It is stated in Havana that the insurgents regularly receive supplies of cartridges by similar means. I cannot vouch for the truth of the statement.

Lengthy telegrams from Madrid, published yesterday, state positively that Spain will send 25,000 more men in October, and an equal number in January, and if necessary they are prepared to increase the army in Cuba to 200,000. Campos is right in saying that he does not want more men. What clearly is necessary is that the soldiers have more training and the army more method of organization, and above all more competent direction is needed if a satisfactory result is wished.

"La Discussion" last week published an account of a 15 days' march by General Mella and 3,000 men through the province of Puerto Principe, for the purpose of attacking Maximo Gomez. The only result was a few unimportant skirmishes. The account reads like the story of Don Quixoto, rather than a serious warlike action.

Two captains and three lieutenants are dead of yellow fever in the Gerona regiment, stationed at Mueritas. A train guard, composed of a corporal and 12 men, last Wednesday were attacked near San Miguel, province of Puerto Principe, by a group of 80 insurgents, resulting in five soldiers being killed and the corporal and seven others being made prisoners.

Official advices say that a column of troops near Santa Domingo fought a band of insurgents, inflicting a loss of five killed, 12 wounded and four prisoners taken. The troops also took six saddle horses and a number of arms.

THEY DEMAND INDEMNITY.

Two Americans Who Were Arrested and Imprisoned in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—John Sowers, an American sugar planter at Sagua, Cuba, who was imprisoned by General Campos, and subsequently ordered to summarily leave Cuba, passed through Washington last night, on his way to his old home at Warrenton, Va. He will return to Washington in a few days to present his case to the state department. Sowers claims that he was in no wise identified with the insurgents, but was nevertheless imprisoned by Campos's orders for 10 days and subjected to many indignities. When released he was forced to leave Cuba on 24 hours' notice. The brief time allowed did not give him an opportunity to arrange for the departure of [illegible] wife and children, who are still in C[illegible]a. Mr. Sowers will ask the state department to demand a heavy indemnity from Spain for interfering with the rights of a law-abiding and inoffensive American citizen. Mr. Sowers says he believes the Cubans will be successful in achieving their independence.

"They are fighting," said he, "not so much against the Spanish as to throw off the yoke of a government which they regard as oppressive and detrimental to their interests."

Gustavo Richelieu, who claims to be a citizen of the United States, will also bring to the attention of the state department a claim he has against the Spanish authorities in Cuba. According to his story, he and his partner went to Cuba in a sloop, intending to fish for turtles. He was arrested while there on suspicion of intending to aid the insurgents, and was thrown into jail. He was kept in confinement for 62 days. When he was released the Spanish authorities informed him that they had discovered nothing against him.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Sympathy for Cuba was declared emphatically by the citizens of South Chicago last night in mass meeting. The meeting decided to inform Congressman J. Frank Aldrich, of the First Illinois district, just how his constituents felt on the Cuban question by stating to him that the stalwart men at South Chicago would be ready at a moment's notice, if such thing were lawful, to send a regiment to help fight the Spaniards.

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 22.—John Repko, for 15 years proprietor of the Romana Grand Continental hotel at Havana, arrived here to-night. He is a Hungarian by birth, but became an American citizen 10 years ago. The kitchen and warehouses connected with his hotel were built upon a government lot, for which he paid the rental. On July 19, at midnight, he and his family, consisting of his wife and six children, the oldest but 9 years, were forcibly ejected from their property. Mrs. Repko was prostrated with nervousness. She was sent direct to New York the following day by the Ward line steamer Yucatan.

The ejectment continued until morning, when the boarders were forced to leave the breakfast table. Every vestige of furniture was removed and the entire property confiscated. All this was occasioned by a debt of $800, which Repko owed the government for the rent of the lot. Repko was then taken sick and remained so several weeks. He has placed his case under the management of F. R. Swift, editor of the Bridgeport (Conn.) "Herald," to whom all papers pertaining to it have been forwarded. The damages claimed are $80,000. Repko will remain here several days and then proceed to Washington, where he will ask the government to recognize his claim and request damages.

AN APPEAL FOR CUBA.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Preached and the Chicago Audience Applauded.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas caused somewhat of a sensation this morning by declaring from his pulpit that the time has come for America to say that the oppression of Cuba by Spain must come to an end. There was a large attendance of the best people in the city, and the speaker was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause. Dr. Thomas said in part:

"Among the modern nations of the earth, Spain is old. She was once in the foreground, one of the greatest and proudest and most prosperous or nations. But she was always on the side of royalty and ecclesiasticism. She belonged to the old order of government and religion. Other countries have advanced, have heard the call, and caught the inspiration of a new light, while Spain has stood still, has gone backward. She has not absorbed other people of the earth and caught inspiration from them. Her religion is Roman Catholic, and is supported by the state. No fault can be found with that. She has a right to her religion, which is one of the great wings or powers of the church. The Protestant religion is tolerated, but worship must be in secret, and no notice of meetings may be given. There are 160,000 Protestants in the country, and an attendance at worship of 8,000.

"In a population of less than 16,000,000 there are 5,000,000 men and 7,800,000 women, who cannot read and write. Education flourishes in England, Germany, France and Italy, and I therefore argue that Spain—this moribund nation, that has failed to get into line with the practice of this great age—has forfeited the right to be a dictator, much less a ruler among the nations of the earth. It has the right to exist in ignorance and superstition, and to manage its own affairs, but not the right to cruelly oppress its own subjects.

"The time has come for America to say that this oppression of Cuba must come to an end, and that very soon. All our memories are on the side of freedom. When we struggled, France held out a helping hand, and Russia sent her warships to cruise off New York. Can we supinely stand still, and let Spain crush the life out of these struggling patriots? I don't call them rebels. They are patriots, as brave as men ever were, and are struggling for the rights of men as we once struggled. (Applause.) Governments move slowly; but there is no need to delay the expressions of our sympathy. It is fitting that the voice of the pulpit, the press and the people of this great city, the center of the country, should be heard first."

JOINED THE INSURGENTS.

Several Companies of a Havana Regiment Went Over.

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 22.—The Spanish newspapers arriving to-night from Cuba state that several companies of the regiment of Havana have joined the insurgents. Rumor in Havana has it that the Barcastegui was run down while she was trying to get out of the harbor without any lights. When the schooner Pearl was captured at Key West the Spaniards believed it was a part of Collazo's expedition, and thinking it would land near Matanzas at daylight Thursday, the Barcastegui was going out to capture it.

Colonel Enrique Collazo left here Thursday night presumably for New York, but he stopped at Jacksonville, and has been traced to Ocala. The opinion is that he goes to Cedar Key in quest of the arms that were seized there.

Forger Brought From Colombia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A. C. Love, the Texas postoffice forger, arrived at quarantine at 11 o'clock to-night on the steamer Advance, in charge of United States Marshal J. C. Renfrew, of Calvert, Tex., who went down to Panama to secure his man. Love escaped from this country about four months ago, and was hiding in Colombia. He was discovered and extradited promptly.

LOCAL NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

—The McKeesport police raided a gambling house yesterday and arrested Frank Walkers, the alleged gamekeeper, and 10 players.

—Rev. R. H. Stewart, of Pittsburg, delivered the chief address at the dedication of McKeesport's new A. M. E. church yesterday.

—Joseph Cristwitz, of 2814 Edwards alley, was locked up in the South Thirteenth street station last night for brutally kicking his wife.

—John Moore was struck by an engine on the Panhandle railroad at Second avenue and Try streets and had his collar bone broken, last night.

—John Hurley was sent to jail yesterday by 'Squire Holtzman, of Braddock, on charges of burglary and entering a building to commit a felony.

—John Fickley, of the Southside, yesterday found a boat with nothing in it but a coat and one oar, drifting down the Monongahela. It is feared its owner was drowned.

DEMOCRATS HAVE NO SLATE.

IN THAT THEIR STATE CONVENTION IN NEW YORK DIFFERS FROM THE REPUBLICAN.

FACTION FIGHTS TO SETTLE.

They Are More Important at Present Than the Ticket.

WHAT WILL BE DONE ON EXCISE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Where one week ago to-day the Republicans at Saratoga had practically settled all the details of their convention with the single exception of the excise plank, here in this city, 48 hours prior to the meeting of the Democratic convention, no details have been settled, and those few delegates who have arrived are absolutely at sea as to what will be the ticket and what the platform. There does not seem to be any anxiety in the matter except over two points, viz., that of the disposition of the excise matter and the settlement of disputes between the factions. Even in the latter the anxiety seems to relate to New York city alone, and the contests for minor counties are merely looked upon as temporary matters, which will be settled prior to the meeting of the convention. Perhaps the most curious feature of this coming Democratic convention is the fact that none of the leaders have arrived in this city. Headquarters which were engaged weeks ago are unoccupied, and even the rooms engaged by the smaller fish that bob and float about the leaders are still empty. Senator Hill is supposed to be in Albany. Senator Murphy, Richard Croker and William F. Sheehan are in Saratoga. William R. Grace, Charles S. Fairchild and E. Ellery Anderson are still in New York. None of the Kings county men are here, and the Erie county people, who have harmonized their differences and have elected a mixed delegation, will probably not be here until to-morrow afternoon.

The only band heard on the streets to-day was that of the Salvation army. Hotel corridors contain only newspaper men and the general population. To-morrow afternoon Tammany, 500 strong, will arrive, and, with the state Democracy people, 250 in number, upon their heels, there is likely to be music.

Disputes of Factions.

First of all in the work to be accomplished prior to the opening of the convention is settling the differences between the factions of the party from those counties that have elected two sets of delegates. There are small contests in Wayne and Oswego counties, which it is possible may be settled by threats rather than moral suasion.

It is pretty well agreed, so far as the Kings contest goes, that the arrangement entered into by the arbitration committee of the Democratic state committee will be agreed to by both factions. This representation gives to the regular organization two-thirds of a vote apiece and to the contestants, known as the Shepardites, one-third of a vote. This seems to be satisfactory, upon the ground that the third of a vote given to the Shepard men fully represents their strength in Kings county.

The general sentiment among the leaders, and even among the rank and file, is that the New York contest should be settled in the same manner. But Tammany representatives here are loud in their assertions that the vote controlled by the state Democracy in New York by no means entitles them to a one-third representation, and that if they were given a one-fourth representation they would have even then more than their quota. There is also a sentiment among some of the Tammany men that the state Democracy should not be granted any concessions whatever—not that it would be particularly wise to antagonize them, but that it would be a confession of weakness on the part of the machine organization that would be discreditable to Tammany and the state machine alike.

So far as can be learned to-night the state Democracy will to-morrow night meet the Tammanyites and demand a representation of one-half. The Tammany leaders will refuse this proposition, and the matter will be referred to the state committee's committee on arbitration. Mr. Hinckley's committee will make the politic offer of a representation of one-third, which is in the nature of a compromise.

If there is a slate of candidates in existence it is in someone's pocket, and it is likely to be smashed. The matter of candidates will have some effect upon the contests, for if the leaders of the state Democracy find that any slate is distinctly against their faction, they will insist upon a large representation, while if they feel that they are properly treated in this matter, they will agree to concessions. From the list of candidates the following may be picked out to-night as the most likely to compose the ticket:

The Possible Ticket.

For secretary of state, General Horatio C. King, of Kings; attorney-general, Daniel C. Griffin, of Jefferson; comptroller, Augustus Scheu, of Erie; state treasurer, D. L. Dow, of Schoharie; state engineer, George Clinton Ward, of Onida; judge of the court of appeals, Edward S. Rapallo, of New York.

The only objection to this slate that could be urged is that New York city does not get the places upon the ticket that she has asked for. Her candidates so far are Theodore W. Meyers for comptroller, John A. Mason for state treasurer, and Judge Rapallo for the court of appeals. From a purely lucrative standpoint, the position accorded them on the above slate, that of judge of the court of appeals, is the best of the lot, but it is devoid of political influence, and the delegates from New York would rather land either their candidate for comptroller or state treasurer.

It is the general consensus of opinion here to-night that a majority of the delegates to the convention will favor a local option clause in the platform as to Sunday opening of saloons. A prominent delegate said to-night:

"It has been proposed to adopt last year's plank, and modify it so it shall read about as follows: 'We oppose all legislation which needlessly interferes with the personal liberty or reasonable customs of the people. We believe in equitable excise legislation, which carefully regulates the sale of intoxicating liquors, prescribes just fees for licenses, and preserves all needed restriction for the maintenance of order and the good of society. We protest against a sumptuary law, whose arbitrary and burdensome provisions are in needless restraint of individual liberty, and are opposed to public sentiment and liberal public policy. We advocate such modifications by the legislature of the present law as will admit of proper observance of the Sabbath day, and yet not put needless burdens upon the people; and that the residents of localities be allowed local option in the sale of liquors on Sunday.'"

Senator Charles Guy said to-night that some of the Tammany people had a new proposition to present regarding the excise question. He said:

"Under the new constitution the cities of the state are divided into three classes, which the constitutional convention designed should be governed by different charters, and might have special state laws to govern them. The demand for a change in the excise laws, so far as Sunday is concerned, comes entirely from cities of the first class, three in number, New York, Brooklyn and Buffalo. It is believed that if the local option plank is inserted in the platform, it should call upon the legislature to pass laws allowing the question of local option to be voted upon by people living in cities of the first class. If there is any demand later on by cities of the second and third class, that can be attended to later, but the demand now is entirely from cities of the first class, and so the platform should attend to their wants only. People of the other cities are evidently dissatisfied with the enforcement of the present law."

Croker Will Not Attend.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Richard Croker, of New York city, spent the day at Senator Murphy's. The latter, to-night, is suffering from neuralgia, but should he be sufficiently recovered to-morrow, he will start for Syracuse in the morning. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan will also go there. Mr. Croker, when seen to-day, reiterated that he is out of politics, and that he will not attend the Syracuse convention.

Carlisle Saw Cleveland.

MARION, Mass., Sept. 22.—Secretary Carlisle arrived here early this morning. In company with Mr. Thurber he went to Buzzards Bay and called on President Cleveland this afternoon. He will probably return to Washington to-morrow morning.

A LADY ARTIST'S DEATH.

MISS L. HUNT EXPIRED IN AGONY ABOARD THE RHYLAND.

She Became Violently Insane While Returning From Europe.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—When the huge four-masted American line steamer Rhyland, Captain Loeswitz, from Liverpool and Queenstown, with 139 saloon and 672 steerage passengers drew up to her wharf to-day, her flags were at half-mast, and it was learned shortly afterward that Miss Hunt, a well-known Philadelphia artist, had died on board in great agony on the morning of the 20th inst.

The greatest reticence was maintained by all on board as to the cause of Miss Hunt's death, but it was admitted that for six days previous to her death, she had been a raving maniac, and had to be placed under surveillance. The deceased is said to have been suffering from nervous strain since early in the spring, when she almost lost her life in the fire which took place at that time in the house in which she lived, 318 South Broad street. She never thoroughly recovered, and early in June went abroad in the hope that the change would benefit her health. She traveled extensively through England, Germany and France.

When she came on board the Rhyland, at Liverpool, on the 11th instant, she seemed in perfect health, and most cheerful, but hardly had the ship cleared the Irish coast than her peculiar actions began to be noticed by all on board. At times she became violent, and her shrieks at night attracted attention and caused great consternation among the saloon passengers. She became more and more violent, until it was found necessary to place her under restraint. For several days previous to her death, she suffered terribly, and no medical skill seemed able to relieve her, although in addition to the ship's surgeon there was a number of skillful physicians on board. When death came the ship was only a few hundred miles from the Capes, and upon the recommendation of the surgeon, Captain Loeswitz decided to have the body preserved and landed here.

Miss Hunt is described by the passengers as being a beautiful lady, of rare accomplishments, and the grief and sympathy expressed for her by all on board was general. She had told some of the passengers that she intended upon her arrival on this side to take a permanent residence in Baltimore.

CUMBERLAND RIVER OIL.

A New Company Has Purchased 112,000 Acres of Land.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—The new Cumberland oil and mining company was organized here yesterday, as follows: President, W. G. Strubbe; vice-president, Chas. Davis; treasurer, W. E. Hutton; secretary, Frank Van Winkle; directors, Strubbe, Hutton, Van Winkle, Oliver Kinsey and Chas. Kahn. They purchased 112,000 acres of coal and oil lands on the Cumberland river, along the dividing line between Kentucky and Tennessee. To-morrow they close contracts for opening 26 wells, having made arrangements with the Standard oil company to take the output. There is to be an immense tank on Edwards mountain, from which the pipe line will start. The wells already in operation are giving a good flow of oil. The development along the Cumberland promises to give employment to a large number of men.

DIED FROM CANCER.

An Eminent Physician's Fate Proves the Disease Inoculable.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Dr. Edward W. Burnette, who has been for some time suffering from a cancer, died this afternoon. Dr. Burnette contracted the cancer eight months ago, while attending a female patient for cancer of the tongue. The physician applied some nitrate of silver to the tongue of the woman with his finger. Shortly after, while shaving, he cut himself, and rubbing his finger against the cut, was inoculated with the cancer.

Dr. Burnette was 52 years of age and was born in Connecticut. He studied medicine in this city, and was at one time resident physician at Bellevue hospital. For 20 years he practiced medicine here.

FRAUDULENT CHECKS.

A Series of Them Sprung Upon Bridgeport, Conn., Banks.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 22.—Bridgeport banks have received over 20 apparently certified checks from banks in Jersey City, Hoboken and other places in the vicinity of New York during the past few days. The checks were those known as counter checks, and were supposed by those who cashed them to have been certified by cashiers or tellers here. The checks were all signed "E. S. Morris," and were made payable to G. B. Williams. Each check was made out for amounts of $20 and upward. The banks here detected that the checks were not genuine at once.

Wisconsin Forest Fires.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 22.—Forest and marsh fires have broken out to-day, and the flames are raging along the west shores of Green bay and in the timber lands of Door county. An extensive fire is sweeping through the northern part of the Oneida reservation, west of this city, and threaten destruction to many farm buildings. The wind is blowing a hurricane.

A GRIM RECORD FOR A SUNDAY.

THE GRUESOME SHOWING OF THE CORONER'S OFFICE AND THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

NEARLY A RECORD-BREAKER.

The Sudden Taking Off of Men and Women Yesterday.

HOW THE DISMAL LIST WAS MADE.

Several deaths under circumstances unusually peculiar, even for the kind of mortality which engages the attention of the coroner, kept that official and his agents busy yesterday. There were no very sensational features about any of them, but some little incident aside from the ordinary run of violent or sudden deaths made it seem strange that so many odd methods of dying could be practiced in the space of a day or two.

There was a case in which it was suspected at first that murder had been committed, and the husband and son of the dead woman were locked up. Later an autopsy disproved the murder theory and Coroner McDowell ordered their release. A man getting killed on his birthday while practicing a joke on a friend, another sleeping several hours with a corpse, and a woman being killed by a blow from a cow's horn, in brief describes the characteristics of some of the other cases.

Mathias Juver, who lived in Lower St. Clair township, near Beck's run, died Saturday evening about 7 o'clock from the effects of a fall from a wagon. The wagon belonged to John P. Meyers, and both men were working at grading a road in the township. In the evening they started home, and as they both lived in the same direction Juver rode in the wagon. When within 10 yards or so of Meyers's house they stopped at a saloon to get a glass of beer. Juver came out of the saloon first and called to Meyers to hurry or he would drive away in his wagon. Meyers did not think he would do it, but coming out a minute later he saw his companion driving toward Meyers's stable, evidently intending to put the wagon away and let the owner walk the short distance home.

Meyers called "Whoa!" at the horses, and just about that time the wheels of the wagon went into a rut and Juver was thrown out. He got up and walked a short distance, but fell. He was carried to Meyers's house and later to his own, and received medical attention, but was dead in about an hour or so. He was 52 years old on Saturday, the day of the accident. He had a wife and five children.

George Perse was found dead in bed at 4910 Harrison street early yesterday morning. The place is a Croatian boarding house, and Perse and Thomas Koratie slept together. The latter came in and went to bed about 1 o'clock, at which hour Perse was not there. Early in the morning he was awakened by another boarder who had found that Perse was dead, and must have been dead for some time, as the body was cold. The dead man was a laborer at McConway, Torley & Co.'s foundry. Death was due to apoplexy.

Mrs. Mary Frauenz, living in Mt. Oliver borough, near the Lower St. Clair township line, died Saturday night from an injury received on Thursday. She went to Allentown to buy a cow, and while she was looking at the animal she thought of purchasing, another struck or hooked her in the abdomen. Conflicting statements are made as to whether she was gored or merely bruised. The undertaker told Coroner McDowell that a horn had penetrated her body, but a daughter of the woman told Deputy Coroner Donley that the cow merely struck her mother with its head, knocking her down. She was 60 years old.

An unknown man, thought to have been an Italian employed on the Allegheny water works conduit, was killed by a car on the Millvale, Etna & Sharpsburg street railway, on East Ohio street, just outside of Allegheny, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He stopped at the track to allow a car to pass, and then attempted to cross just as car No. 23, in charge of Edward Gruly, motorman, and Louis Haag, conductor, came along in an opposite direction. The body was cut nearly in two.

Mrs. Mary Welsh, a resident of Kings alley, Twelfth ward, was found dead in bed yesterday morning by her little daughter. She had been drinking the night before, and on going home about 10 o'clock her husband and son put her to bed. They laid down on the kitchen floor and went to sleep. The little girl awakened them in the morning by telling them her mother was dead, and they sent her to ask a neighbor to come to the house. Lieutenant Grant Smith was thus apprised of it, and went to the house, a small, two-roomed frame shanty off Jones avenue. He found the dead woman with a much swollen and discolored eye, and knowing of the frequent fights in the neighborhood, thought she might have been abused recently. He caused the arrest of the woman's husband and son, and placed them in No. 3 police station to await the coroner's investigation. The woman's body was taken to the morgue, where Dr. J. G. McCandless held a post-mortem examination. He found the wound to have been an old one, and it was subsequently learned she got it in a fight some two weeks ago. The doctor, however, found her stomach in an awful condition from liquor, and gave it as his opinion that her death was due to acute alcoholism. The husband and son were then released at once. The former is a respectable, hard-working man. The little child who found her mother dead is sadly ignorant for lack of any education whatever. Her father said about all she did was to carry liquor to his wife. The woman was 39 years old.

August Heyl, 34 years old, of Falkner street, Troy Hill, Allegheny, after finishing his supper last night left the table to walk to the door and dropped to the floor dead before he had gotten across the room. He leaves a wife and several small children.

West Virginia Oil News.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 22.—Since the coming in of Cooper No. 4 there has been no important strike in the Waverly field, but there are two or three wells due this week that are expected to keep up the record. In the Smithfield and Archer's Fork field drilling is booming, the entire territory being dotted with rigs.

Tried to Ride a Colt.

ALLIANCE, O., Sept. 22.—Amos Stanley, aged 21 years, a son of the preminent farmer residing four miles north of here, was thrown from the back of a colt that he tried to ride last evening. He fell on his head, the jar rupturing blood vessels in his brain. He died late this afternoon.

THE WEST VIRGINIA MURDERS.

Story of the Killings of Albert Burd and Sam Perry.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 22.—It developed to-day that the murder of Albert Burd at Mendahls last night occurred during a fight between Albert, George and Lewis Burd and Henry and John Cavaney, who met at a dance at John Swassey's house. Albert Burd, who was unarmed, knocked Henry Cavaney down with his fist. Cavaney drew a pistol and began shooting. The first shot struck George Burd in the cheek, the second Lewis Burd in the chin, while the third struck Albert Burd in the heart, causing death in six minutes. Cavaney immediately disappeared and has not yet been captured. There are nine brothers of the Burd family, who swear vengeance against their brother's murderer.

The man murdered at Waverly by Tom Harness, proves to be a colored coachman of C. P. Ross, a wealthy man, named Sam Perry, who quarreled with Harness about giving him half the road. Perry struck Harness with a riding whip, when the latter jumped from the wagon, drew a clasp knife and stabbed Perry to death. Harness is still at large.

WAITE ON THE PREACHERS.

The Ex-Governor Attacks the Ministers of the Methodist Conference.

CANTON, O., Sept. 22.—When it was announced that ex-Governor Waite would deliver a Populist speech here this afternoon some members of the Methodist conference offered a resolution of censure. Waite abandoned his set speech until Monday night and delivered a mock sermon directed against the conference. He took for his text: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's." He cited all the grievances of which the Populists complain in this country and others. For nearly every evil he had a scriptural parallel, and then told how Christ treated it. He scored the preachers for departing from the ways of Christ, and said they permitted the money powers to hang about the church like millstones. Speaking of the railroads, he said preachers traveled to this conference and elsewhere on half-fare tickets and accepted that reduction as a bribe to keep silent about the atrocities of the monopolies.

Not Satisfied With a Verdict.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 22.—The preliminary hearing of James Feeny, Michael Frain and "Grub" Gordon, which took place yesterday, terminated by each being fined $20 and costs for murderous assault on young Dobbins, who was badly cut up. Much criticism on the verdict is heard. Dobbins nearly had his jugular vein cut, and public feeling is so high that it is thought the matter will not be allowed to rest, and it is expected the prosecuting attorney will present the case before the next grand jury.

Fight With a Mad Dog.

WHEELING, Sept. 22.—Mrs. Davis Keyser, who lives near Huntington, had a terrible battle with a mad dog yesterday. Mrs. Keyser attempted to drive a strange canine from her premises, and the brute sprang at her, seized her right breast between its jaws and tore the flesh in a horrible manner. The animal was frothing at the mouth and was biting Mrs. Keyser on the arms when she grappled its jaws and held them apart until assistance arrived. She is in a serious condition.

Alleged Sports in Trouble.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 22.—James Smith, 'Squire Finnerty and Pat Trahey were arrested here yesterday afternoon as fugitives from justice, and they will be taken to Mercer county, Pa., to be tried for prize fighting. They are said to have been over the line several times lately just long enough to pull off a fight, and then got back into Ohio. The Pennsylvania authorities claim to have the names of several Youngstown people who will also be prosecuted.

A Prominent Lawyer's Accident.

ALTOONA, Pa., Sept. 22.—Ex-Solicitor Nicholas P. Mervine, of this city, one of the most prominent criminal lawyers in central Pennsylvania, was out driving in Brush mountains, with his family this afternoon, when the yoke of the buggy broke, and the horses ran away. Mr. Mervine was thrown to the ground and was badly cut up about the head and body. His teeth were knocked from his mouth, and concussion of the brain is feared.

Ohio Oil Developments.

WOODSFIELD, O., Sept. 22.—The past week has been the greatest in the history of the Monroe county oil fields, and the Diest and Dog Skin pools have produced 10 big wells, eight of which are large gushers. The field is broadening and seems likely to take in Antioch and Mechanicsburg and may possibly sweep in this direction. The lead of developments, however, seem directly toward Mechanicsburg.

A Fire at Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 22.—Stewart's hall, a large, three-story building, took fire this morning and was totally destroyed, with contents, consisting of Stewart's grocery store, and the furnishings of the lodge rooms of the K. G. E. and Jr. O. U. A. M. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought to have been started by rats and matches in the cellar. The loss amounts to $10,000, covered by insurance.

A Y. M. C. A. Celebration.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Sept. 22.—The fifth anniversary of the organization of the local branch of the Y. M. C. A. was celebrated here to-night. Addresses were delivered by Rev. J. W. Smith, of Warren, and Assistant State Secretary Fred B. Ship. President Crumbine presented his annual report, which set forth the remarkable growth of the organization. Upward of 1,400 people attended the celebration.

Ohio W. C. T. U. Officers.

TORONTO, O., Sept. 22.—The W. C. T. U. of the Seventh district have adjourned their sixth annual session. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. M. J. Green, of Freeport; secretary, Mrs. J. J. Green, of Freeport; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Hollingshead, of Tiltonville; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. M. K. White, of Steubenville.

News of Three States.

The Cambria county fair will open on Tuesday and last four days.

Dan Sharp, of East Liverpool, O., was bitten on the hand by a spider a few days ago and is now in a critical condition.

The Puritan conference of the Congregational church of Ohio will convene next Tuesday and Wednesday in the Congregational church of Steubenville.

The Kittanning (Pa.) school board has decided to secure a judical decision on the force and effect of school teachers' yearly contracts with boards of directors.

It is said the Lawrence glass works, of New Castle, Pa., will have difficulty in starting up because so many of the former employes have taken situations elsewhere.

COLD WEATHER COMING EAST.

AT FIRST IT LOOKED LIKE THE OHIO VALLEY WOULD HAVE TO WAIT SOME TIME.

BUT STORMS ARE ON THE WAY.

The Area of High Pressure Finally Yielded to Winds.

SOME DAMAGE DONE IN WISCONSIN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, today gave out the following weather bulletin:

"The hot wave will be broken some time to-morrow, probably in the afternoon, in Chicago, St. Louis, and in the states of the upper Mississippi valley, central Mississippi valley, upper lake region, Texas, Arkansas and west portions of Tennessee, and Kentucky, and eastern Minnesota. A decided and sudden fall in temperature, of not less than 30 degrees, will be ushered in by heavy thunder-storms and rain, followed by several days of cool weather."

In a special weather bulletin for the west, prepared by Chief Moore, of the weather bureau, to-night, he says:

"Warnings of a cold wave were sent to 126 Mississippi valley stations this morning. To-night these warnings have been extended eastward to the states of the Ohio valley of anticipation that the cold wave will extend over these states Monday night. The approach of the cold wave was first indicated by the reports received from the extreme northwest Canada stations on Thursday, and its slow movement to the southward was due to an extended area of high pressuer which covered the eastern half of the United States, with its center over the south Atlantic states.

This distribution of pressure gave persistent warm southerly winds until the area of high pressure covering the cold wave gathered sufficient force to overcome this resistance. The cool wave was driven almost southward over the Rocky mountain states during the 20th and 21st, attended by snows and freezing weather in Colorado, the Dakotas and Nebraska, while there was some uncertainty as to the rapidity of the advance of this cool wave to the eastward. When it first appeared in the extreme northwest, there was strong probabilities on Saturday that it would extend over the central valleys to-night, and such notice was duly given, while the morning report of to-day justified a wide distribution of the emergency warnings above referred to. The rapid development of the depression, which is now central over Lake Superior, will hasten the movement of this cool wave to the eastward, and every available means of notifying the public of the much-needed change in temperature has been brought into requisition in the states as far west as Pennsylvania. Within this region about 2,000 stations or towns have been notified of the probable break in the warm wave."

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Sept. 22.—The protracted siege of intense hot weather was suddenly broken this afternoon by rain and a cold wave, the temperature falling nearly 40 degrees in two hours. A severe frost is likely to follow if the weather clears and the wind subsides.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The official thermometer of the weather bureau to-day recorded the highest temperature ever taken by the department on September 22 in this city. At 4 o'clock the thermometer registered 96 degrees. The mean temperature for the day was 86 degrees, which is 22 degrees above the normal for September 22. The humidity was low, however, there being only 49 per cent of moisture in the atmosphere.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Relief from the sweltering weather of the past week reached this city to-night, shortly after 8 o'clock, when a cold wind, accompanied by a driving, chilling rain, which sent pedestrians hurrying for their homes, arrived. At midnight the thermometer stands at 56 degrees, having dropped from 86 at 7 p. m., and the indications are that it will continue to drop until morning. The barometer indicates storms, which will be welcome visitors after the scorching days through which the city has just passed. To-day was excessively hot. At 7 o'clock there was no indication of the change, which came an hour later. The past seven days broke all records for heat for September in this city and throughout the northwest. There were 10 deaths from the heat and numerous prostrations.

Dispatches to the Associated Press from many points in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, report a drop in the temperature to nearly the same figures. At nearly all points which have been heard from the change was ushered in by a violent wind storm, which at some points did considerable minor damage. In northern Wisconsin the wind was accompanied by a very heavy rain, some points reporting a fall of from half an inch to an inch, in less than an hour. Telegraphic communication with the northwest was seriously crippled by the storm, and at a late hour to-night the wires are still in bad condition.

MERRIMAN, Wis., Sept. 22.—The hardest rain and wind storm for several years visited this vicinity to-day, blowing down trees, fences and telegraph wires.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 22.—The long spell of heat ended suddenly this afternoon, with a furious rain, in which nearly half an inch of water fell in 20 minutes. The rain was accompanied with wind, reaching an extreme velocity of nearly 45 miles an hour. The streets are littered with branches, and many large trees were blown down. Several plate glass windows were blown in. The temperature was 94 just before the storm, and this evening it is 52.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 22.—A terrific storm swept over the city to-night, the wind reaching a velocity of 50 miles an hour. A number of trees and small sheds were blown down, but no serious damage was done. In the state a number of fatal accidents are reported, and others will probably be heard from to-morrow. Many telegraph wires are down.

SNOW ON SUNDAY.

While Pittsburg Was One of the Hottest Places Reported.

The weather conditions prevailing still continue to be uncomfortably surprising. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning snow fell at Denver and Pueblo, in Colorado, and at Valentine, Neb. At Cheyenne the mercury stood at 20, which is 12 degrees below the freezing point. There was freezing weather on Sunday morning all through Utah and South Dakota. Rain fell yesterday in Nebraska, Illinois, Kansas, Texas and Minnesota. At St. Paul the rainfall was 1.84 inches.

While this was the kind of weather other people had Sunday morning to keep them hom from church, the Pittsburg citizen had a different but just as plausible excuse. At an early hour the mercury began to climb and kept at it until the 94 mark had been reached, one degree hotter than on Saturday, and with the exception of a place in Indiana and one or two a little farther south, was the warmest spot in the country. Chicago escaped with 90, but St. Louis got 92. The best St. Paul could do was 64, while Concordia, Kas., where the weather has been cutting up more capers than elsewhere, the thermometer registered 52.

The best that Weather Manipulator Eddy could offer last night for Pittsburg to-day was increasing cloudiness, followed by rain, with a slight fall in temperature, but not as much as had been promised on Saturday. Reports of observations made in all parts of the west at 8 o'clock last night indicate that the extremely cold wave in the west, instead of coming eastward, as was expected, took a southern turn and by today is chilling off the people of Texas and Mississippi.

ENGLISH GOLD IN IT.

Reorganization of Agricultural Implement Works at Springfield, O.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Sept. 22.—A mammoth deal in the agricultural implement interests of Springfield is about to be made, by the re-establishing of the vast Whiteley reaper interests, with a capital of $2,300,000, of which over $2,000,000 will be British gold. The preliminaries of the deal have almost all been completed. The new concern will be known as the Whiteley machine company, limited. Extensive prospectuses inviting subscriptions to its capital stock, have already been furnished investors in England, with the result that practically the entire portion has been subscribed. One of the stipulations of the deal is that at least $250,000 of the stock shall be subscribed for in the United States. It is understood that a good deal of this stock has been taken up.

The details of the deal have been kept very quiet here. The capital stock is to be divided as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars in 6 per cent bonds; $650,000 preferred stock, and $1,150,000 in common stock; total capitalization, $2,300,000. The plants which are included in the deal are the Amos Whitley malleable iron works; the Champion machine company, and the Knife and Bar works, all in this city, together with a large amount of valuable machinery, material, patents and various other property.

The concern will manufacture the new Whiteley reapers, mowers and self-binders, which are the latest inventions of William N. Whiteley, the "Reaper King." Both William N. and Amos Whiteley will be connected with the new company. William N. Whiteley, who is one of the most expert inventors of reaping machinery in the world, will have charge of the inventive department.

WAS THE LORD DOWNSHIRE.

Identity of the Vessel Sunk by the Prince Oscar.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—It is now generally conceded that the unknown four-masted steel ship, with which the British ship Prince Oscar collided July 13, last, in latitude 9:30 south, longitude 28:20 west, sinking her with all hands, was the Lord Downshire, of Belfast, which was commanded by Captain J. G. McMurray, well-known at this port. It appears to be generally believed at Lloyds that this is the unknown ship, as she was known to have been in the locality of the collision just at that time, homeward bound from Caleta Bueno, from which port she sailed May 4, for Hamburg, loaded with nitrate. So positive are the underwriters of this, owing to her tallying to such an extent with the ship with which Captain Henderson, of the Prince Oscar, describes, that a premium of from 80 to 85 guineas is now being paid for her reinsurance.

The Lord Downshire is owned by what is known as the Irish Ship Owners' association, of Belfast, of which association Thomas Dixon & Sons are managers. For years these vessels, until superseded by steam, were engaged in the general cargo trade between here and Belfast, and they are well-known along the wharves.

The Lord Downshire, the ship that is supposed to have been the ill-fated craft, carried a crew of about 40 men. She was built in Belfast by the Hartan & Wolff company, April, 1882, and is a four-masted, steel vessel, 299 feet long, 2,322 tons register, 41 feet beam and 24 feet deep. The vessel is fully covered by insurance.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

Delegates Arriving in Chicago—How the Movement Started.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—A special train over the Baltimore & Ohio, which arrived at 9 o'clock to-night, brought 100 delegates from New York and Philadelphia to the Irish national convention, which will be called to order in this city Tuesday morning. It is said there are now 500 delegates in the city, and the management of the convention say that by to-morrow night there will be not less than 1,000 delegates here. Among those who arrived to-night were: M. J. Mangan, Judge E. M. Shannan, Captain Condon, Major P. J. Coey, Cornelius J. Riley, John P. Sutton and M. D. Gallagher, of New York, and Patrick O'Neil, of Philadelphia. The western states represented to-night are Texas, California, Montana, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas.

The movement for the convention had its conception in the pages of the "Irish Republic" while Mr. McLaughlin was editor. In August, a year ago, it was announced that the leading Irishmen in America were in favor of a new national movement, and January last a circular calling for a convention was issued by John F. Finerty, editor of the "Citizen," and John P. Sutton. This met with a ready response, and now delegates from all parts of this country and other lands are on their way here for the convention. At the convention it is proposed to make an absolute declaration of Ireland's independence.

STOLE HER TRESSES.

A Peculiar Case of Larceny Reported From Nebraska.

NELIGH, Neb., Sept. 22.—This city has been the scene of one of the most peculiar crimes in the history of the state, and there is no clue as to the identity of the perpetrator. The entire family of W. O. Brown have been worn out with watching at the bedside of a sick child, and when opportunity offered slept more soundly than usual. When Miss Jennie Brown, a girl just budding into womanhood, awoke, she discovered that during the night she had been shorn of her hair by someone who had come through the window. When she went to sleep the night before she was possessed of a beautiful head of hair, which was the envy of all the women in town. One-half of it was gone, the thief evidently being afraid to disturb her sufficiently to procure the portion from the side of her head which lay on the pillow.

Doctor Killed in a Runaway.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Dr. William LeRoy Wilcox, the oldest medical practitioner in Irving Park, was almost instantly killed in a runaway this morning. He was driving a team to a surrey, and there were with him his son and his stable boy. The boys escaped without serious injury. The records of the police department to-day contain a large number of reports of runaways. The continued hot weather, with the accompaniment of bothersome flies, made horses peculiarly sensitive to fright.

PEARY'S QUEST AGAIN FAILED.

ACCOMPLISHED NO MORE ON HIS LAST ARCTIC TRIP THAN UPON THE FIRST.

HAS RETURNED TO ST. JOHNS.

PICKED UP BY THE KITE TEN DAYS AFTER A DISASTROUS EXCURSION NORTH.

WERE NEAR TO STARVATION.

Couldn't Find His Cache of Provisions Provided the Year Before.

HAD TO KILL MOST OF THE DOGS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 21.—The Peary relief steamer has arrived here with Lieutenant Peary and his companions from Greenland on board. When the Kite reached Whale sound on August 3 Lieutenant Peary, Hugh J. Lee and their colored servant, Matt Henson, were found waiting for it. The party had only 10 days previously returned from their great overland expedition, which had proved a comparative failure.

Lieutenant Peary and the others started late in March, and made their way to Independence bay, which is the most northerly point of Greenland, which he had reached on his previous expedition. Independence bay was reached early in June, but there were not enough men in the party to accomplish any bold venture. They were further deterred from any great undertakings by the insufficiency of their food supply, an obstacle which was foreseen last year. All three of those who participated in the journey were greatly reduced from lack of food, and were obliged to abandon the attempt to make further progress. In this respect this year's work was but a repetition of last year's failure, although the weather experienced was much more favorable this year than last. Nearly all the dogs that were taken on the expedition died, and the remainder had to be shot by reason of the lack of food.

The Kite experienced splendid weather in the north, and started to explore the west side of Smith sound, after picking up Lieutenant Peary and his companions, and discovered many new harbors. She traversed the whole coast, visiting Jones sound, Cape Sabine and Littleton island. Perhaps the most important discovery of this trip was two meteorites of large size and almost of pure iron, which were taken on board the Kite. Another meteorite, weighing about 40 tons, was found, but it was impossible to bring it home.

Many sensational stories are current among the crew of the Kite as to the extremities to which Peary, Lee and Henson were reduced by hunger. According to these stories, which the explorers refuse to either confirm or deny, they were almost starved, and forced to eat seal meat and other refuse in order to preserve their lives. Peary and his companions have but little to say in regard to their experiences.

The overland expedition to Independence bay, it is learned, was not only not as satisfactory as had been anticipated, but came very near to resulting fatally to Peary and the other two. They started late in March on this journey, and, after reach Independence bay, were unable to proceed more than a few miles along the coast, just beyond their former stopping place. They reached the top of a mountain, and were unable to proceed further on account of the precipitous nature of the descent. During the trip an unexpected contingency arose, owing to the fact that Lieutenant Peary was unable to locate his cache of last year. He was unable to discover any marks indicating it, and was compelled to continue his journey without the ample food supplies which he had reckoned on.

The three men, Peary, Lee and Henson, went at once on short rations, husbanding as much food as possible, but before many days their sufferings became intense, and Lee broke down altogether. The strain had been so great on him that it became necessary to place him on a sledge, which the other two drew. His illness gave further cause for alarm, because of the fact that adequate medical supplies were not at hand, and it was feared during the first stages that he would die from exhaustion. But he rallied eventually. All three owe their lives to the shooting of eight musk oxen, but during the journey they had to sacrifice the weaker dogs and feed the flesh to the others, for it was necessary to sustain some of the animals as long as possible to enable their supplies and instruments to be brought along. Out of 49 dogs which started, only one returned alive, and all five sledges were abandoned during the two days just prior to the return of the party to Anniversary lodge.

Their discovery they looked upon almost as a miracle, as, during those last two days hardly a particle of food passed the mouths of any of them, and the struggle to reach their home was one of ever-increasing suffering. When the relief expedition reached Anniversary lodge the Peary party were showing marked evidence of their terrible experiences.

Lieutenant Peary was extremely non-committal in regard to the expedition generally, and all of the party declined to express an opinion on the work done, nor will they state what new discoveries have been made.

The Kite's cruise, after finding Peary, was not prolific of results, or if it was not much is being said of the nature of the discoveries. A number of walrus and seal were shot for museum specimens, and Prof. Gyche made an unusually large collection of birds at Holsteinburg. The two meteorites which were found are of large size, one weighing about three tons. The great iron stone reported by Sir John Ross, which was also come upon, could not be got off, owing to its unwieldy size and enormous weight.

It is believed by the members of the party that the expedition could have made a point much farther north in the Kite, as there was open water as far north as could be seen from Littleton island, Dr. Kane's winter quarters, the most extreme point visited by the Kite after taking off the Peary party.

Torrential Rains in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.—Enormous losses have been caused in eastern Siberia by torrential rains, lasting several days. Villages were flooded and most of the houses were carried off. The crops and stocks were destroyed, and immense damage resulted to the railway.

YOUNG BLOOD TO BE ENLISTED

Mr. Fagan's Plan to Interest a New Element in Campaign Work.

Charles A. Fagan, chairman of the Democratic county committee, has perfected a plan by which the young element of the party in this county will be brought actively to the front, and it is confidently expected that beneficial results will follow. The new party rules adopted by the last county convention do not become operative until August, 1896, and it is proposed during the present campaign to increase the efficiency of the organization by having three sub-committeemen appointed in each district in the county to work in conjunction with the county committeemen for the purpose of attending to the necessary details of campaign work and taking an active part in furthering the interests of the party. The plan prescribes that the ages of the members of this new contingent shall be anywhere between 21 and 30, years. This will bring the young element actively into party work and put them in line with the veteran leaders, by whose exeprience they can benefit, while bringing all the enthusiasm of young blood to bear themselves on campaign work. The veteran campaigners, who have borne the brunt of so many battles, will have an active and fresh contingent to support them in leading the assaults on the common foe. Chairman Fagan has already sent out a number of letters bearing on the subject, and the responses from the young element have been very gratifying.

Chairman Fagan expects in the near future to announce the executive, finance and law committees for the campaign. There will be three of each. Pending their appointment the necessary details of campaign work, such as perfecting the organization, have been going stadily on, and the organization is now in good shape.

If Register Conner enters the race for a renomination to his office at the hands of the Republicans of the county, there will be an animated and very ugly tussle between him and John Gripp, chairman of the Republican county committee, for the plum. Gripp wants it, and Conner, knowing by his long tenure of office that it is a good thing, is very loth to give it up. Conner will, it is said, make another effort, and that insures a clash between him and Gripp. It is generally believed by outsiders that the latter will defeat Conner. But in any event there will be music in the air.

From now on there will be no let up in politics until after the presidential campaign of 1896. Almost on the heels of the present campaign will be inaugurated the municipal contest that will end at the February election, when a mayor will be chosen. Following that will come the contests for national delegates, and then will come the presidential campaign, when many important county offices will be filled and congressmen, state senators and legislators will be chosen. For a period of over a year there will be almost unceasing political activity.

It is said the Republican county committee will have as much money as usual with which to conduct this year's campaign. While the money will not be openly mulcted from the police, firemen and other city employes, they will be expected nevertheless to contribute, and the devil will be dodged around the stump by classing these contributions as "voluntary."

Judge Christopher Magee, one of the Democratic candidates for superior judge, who has been passing a vacation in the east, is expected to arrive home in about a week.

QUAY RETURNS NORTH.

To Issue a Call for the State Republican Committee to Meet.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—Senator Quay, who will return from Florida to Philadelphia to-morrow, will issue a call during the week for a meeting of the state Republican committee. This will probably not be quite so much in the paradoxical line of "Quay and reform" as the city campaign, which the senator's lieutenants will begin at once against the Philadelphia combine.

An interesting announcement, in opposition to both that campaign and the one to be waged by Traction Magnate W. L. Elkins, was made to-day. It is that Representative Frank M. Riter, of the Tenth ward, is a full-fleged candidate for congress in the second district, where William L. Elkins was recently announced by his friends as a candidate against Congressman Robert Adams, Jr. Mr. Riter has all along been decidfiedly anti-Quay. Elkins, although affiliated with prominent and influential men who sympathized with the late anti-Quay movement, is represented as being free from factionalism in his candidacy, while Adams was regarded as a quiet opponent of Senator Penrose for the mayoralty, and took no active part in the Quay campaign, being in Europe during most of that time.

It is understood that Riter, who was, weeks before the mayoralty convention, an ardent advocate of the nomination of Mr. Warwick, now expects reciprocation from the mayor.

STEAMBOAT AND RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—The river is stationary at this point to-night and the gauge reads 5 feet 5 inches. The river has fallen 2 inches since last night and 1 inch since this morning. The weather is clear, with the mercury at 88. Busines was fair on the wharf to-day. There were four arrivals and as many departures. The new Pittsburg and Cincinnati packett, Virginia, will have an ice plant on board.

LOUISVILLE—The river is falling tonight and at 6 o'clock the marks show 2 feet 10 inches of water in the canal, 10 inches on the falls and 3 feet 2 inches at the foot of the locks. There was no business on the levee to-day. The weather is clear and pleasant tonight. The Bonanza departed for Cincinnati at 12 o'clock noon. The City of Veray, the steamer which was sunk at Cairo bar last Friday, was raised yesterday and the damage to her was slight. The John Mills is due down.

WHEELING—River 3 feet 2 inches and stationary. Clear and warm.

PARKERSBURG—River 19 inches and stationary. Cloudy and hot. Little Kanawha is stationary.

GALLIPOLIS—River falling, with 2 feet 5 inches. Passed down: The Columbia, at 6 a. m.; Lizzie Bay, at 11 a. m. Clear and hot.

WARREN—River 1-10 of a foot and stationary. Clear and warm.

OIL CITY—River 8 inches and falling. Clear and warm.

GREENSBORO—River 6 feet and stationary. Clear and warm.

STEUBENVILLE—River 2 feet 9 inches and stationary. Clear and warm.

I Can't Sleep

Is the complaint of many at this season. The reason is found in the fact that the nerves are weak and the body in a feverish and unhealthy condition. The nerves may be restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which feeds them upon pure blood, and this medicine will also create an appetite, and tone up the system and thus give sweet refreshing sleep and vigorous health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

A Very Common Affection of Late Summer Described by a Prominent Physician.

What is it that ails a fellow in the latter part of summer when his tongue gets coated, feels bilious, loses his appetite, and is haunted by little chilly shivers and occasionally a dash of cold sweat? Not sick abed, but all broke up; nasty taste in the mouth, disturbed sleep and a miserable sweaty spell once a day, generally about the same hour each day. What is the matter with such a fellow? Some doctors say bilious fever; others say nervous prostration; and still others liver complaint, dyspepsia, and so on. I'll tell you what the matter is. It's malaria—chronic malaria. Not the regular old-fashioned chills and fever, but what has been discovered to be an entirely distinct disease—chronic malaria. This condition is more apt to occur in malarious localities, but it is known to occur where ague is unknown.

There is no use in taking quinine for these cases. Quinine will cure fever and ague, but will not cure chronic malaria. Pe-ru-na is the remedy for chronic malaria. It is certain to cure every case. Anyone having the least doubt of this should send to the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio, for a free medical book entitled Malaria, a valuable book which everyone should read. This book contains accurate drawings of five of the principal disease germs as seen under the best microscope.

VEST'S CHANGE OF MIND.

It Is True He Is No Longer an Unqualified Free Silver Advocate.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—A broad smile is going the rounds here at the expense of Senator Vest, of Missouri. The senator has a standing quarrel with the Washington correspondents, whom he regards as his inveterate enemies, because of their habit of occasionally telling the truth about him. He makes it his business to deny everything the Washington correspondents say about him. When the senator landed in New York from Europe, on Tuesday, he discovered that the Washington correspondent of the Kansas City "Star" had just printed a story that Vest, as a result of his financial observations at Hamburg, Carlsbad and Monte Carlo, was no longer a believer in the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and would for the future content himself with advocating the rehabilitation of silver in a general, indefinite, but of course vociferous way.

Mr. Vest at once denied the truth of this report, assuring the New York reporters that he had not changed his views on silver in the slightest, and would be for it just as vigorously in the future as he had been in the past. This interview with the senator appeared in Wednesday morning's papers. But on Wednesday another lot of reporters got hold of the senator, and to them he confided a modification of his statement of Tuesday. He said he was still for free coinage, but of course it would not be rational to expect him to advocate the old ratio of 16 to 1. He knew free coinage at that ratio was impossible. Thus out of his own mouth he confirmed the truth of the report he had so promptly denied the day before.

Thus it appears that Vest has really broken away from the Bland-Stewart-Bryan crowd, as a result of his trip to Europe, where a recently returned member of congress asserts there are about as many advocates of bimetallism as there are advocates of the restoration of slavery in this country. While the effect of Vest's change of attitude on the country at large will be almost imperceptible, it will have some effect in his own state of Missouri, and is regarded here as another of those straws which shows the way the wind is blowing.

Slight as it appears, Vest's change makes it possible for him to stand on the platform adopted by the convention of Missouri silver Democrats, held at Pertle Springs, on August 6. Practically the only declaration in this platform was one demanding the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, without regard to the actions of other countries. Senator Vest of course knows this fact, and accordingly must have made up his mind to adopt a line of conduct which, he hopes, will give him the support of all Missouri Democrats, who do not put silver above party. It is believed here the result of this will prove a distinct advantage to the cause of sound money in Missouri.

NECROLOGICAL RECORD.

Mrs. Colonel Eadie.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Mrs. Colonel Eadie, wife of Colonel William Eadie, second in command of the Salvation army of the United States, died this morning at her home in Jersey City, of pulmonary consumption. When General Booth was in Brooklyn, nearly a year ago, Mrs. Eadie caught cold at one of the meetings, which developed into consumption, but she continued in her work until compelled to succumb. She had been in the army about 15 years, serving in Great Britain, Canada and the United States. She was born in England. She came to this country in May, 1894, with her husband, to take the position of chief secretary in the United States, in connection with the national headquarters of the Salvation army in New York city.

Obituary Notes.

Stephen N. Stillwell, secretary of the Virginia jockey club, died at Washington of typhoid fever.

Morton B. Hull, vice-president of the National Bank of America, of Chicago, died at 12 o'clock Saturday night.

was elected to the Forty-ninth congress, Houston, Tex., died at the Santa Rosa hospital at San Antonio yesterday. He was born in Memphis, Tenn., in 1836. He was elected to the forty-ninth congress, and served until March 4, 1894, he having declined a re-election at the preceding election.

WHY LYNCHERS FAILED.

Couldn't Bluff Train Hands Into Carrying Them Free.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 22.—Two attempts were made Friday by mobs to capture Harrison Fuller and Frank Simpson, both negroes, who were the cause of an attack upon the Lexington jail some nights ago. At Lexington a mob of citizens held up a train bound for Camden, where it was supposed the negroes had been taken for safe keeping, and forced the conductor to carry them to Hollow Rock. Here they attempted to bulldoze a Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis conductor to take them to Camden, but he bluffed them, threatening them with the consequence of holding up a mail train, and the mob got off. Some, however, paid their way to Camden, found the negroes were not there, and attempted to hold up a freight train and make the conductor carry them without pay. But they did not succeed, and have not yet located the prisoners.

These are the same negroes who were attempted to be lynched at Lexington early last week, and who fired on the attacking mob, killing and wounding several members. The negroes have been brought to this city for protection.

A Vanished Endowment

OBERLIN, O., Sept. 22.—Oberlin college's expected endowment of $200,000 has vanished, as President Ballantine announces that the expected donor has not come to time.

OLD, TATTERED GRAY UNIFORMS.

FORMER CONFEDERATES WORE THEM IN A BIG PARADE AT CHATTANOOGA YESTERDAY.

CHIEFLY A SOUTHERN DAY.

Most of the Speeches Were Made by Ex-Confederates.

TALKS ABOUT CAUSES OF THE WAR

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 20.—One of the leading features of to-day's events that caused perhaps more comment, more enthusiastic cheering, and which will make a lasting impression upon those who saw it was a company of Confederate veterans attired in their tattered old uniforms of gray carrying the stars and stripes. They formed a part of the big parade this morning, and as they passed through the miles of streets they were tendered an ovation that would have honored an emperor. Not one of these old war dogs was under 60, and yet they marched with a precision of step that would have done justice to West Point cadets. And one of them, the one next to the color bearer, carried an olive wreath, an emblem of peace and love.

The day's doing started off with the parade, and all Chattanooga and the tens of thousands of visitors turned out to see it. There were 22 carriages in line, containing the most distinguished of the citizens and guests remaining in the city. In the first carriage was Vice-President A. E. Stevenson and Speaker of the House of Representatives Charles F. Crisp.

The second was occupied by Hon. J. W. Maddox, of Georgia, and Hon. Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, and in successive carriages were seen General D. B. Henderson, of Iowa; Hon. H. C. Voorhis, of New York; Major J. A. Atherton, of Ohio; Senator Peffer, of Kansas; Judge G. C. Burton, of Missouri; Hon. C. H. Morgan, all of the congressional delegation, under the care of Captain A. Barnes, acting assistant sergeant-at-arms, United States senate, and G. W. Hazer and J. W. Jones.

Distinguished Military Men.

Following the congressional carriages was one containing Lieutenant-General Longstreet, Colonel Tom Fort, J. W. Leigh, Mrs. C. C. Sanders and Miss Sanders. The next bore Bishop Gailor, General F. A. Shoup and Rev. Dr. Pettis, of this city.

Brigadier-General Fullerton, grand marshal of the day, accompanied by Colonel J. R. Shaler, chief of staff, and his aides, were next in line. Then followed carriages containing various military men of note; Governor Claude Matthews and staff, of Indiana; Governor Morrill and staff, of Kansas; Governor Greenhalge and staff, of Massachusetts; Governor Rich, of Michigan; Governor Holcomb, of Nebraska; Governor Turney, of Tennessee; Mayor Ochs, citizens' committee and invited guests. Another platoon of police came next, and then the United States troops, the Ohio national guard, Tennessee national guard, Capital City guard of Georgia and the Chattanooga school battalion.

The formal exercises of the day were held in the big Barnum tent near the government building, and were presided over by Vice-President Stevenson. After music by the band, the Rev. S. T. Nicholis, of St. Louis, offered prayer. The first address was by George W. Ochs, mayor of Chattanooga.

Mayor Ochs was deputed to speak on behalf of the troops from the army of northern Virginia, which came down to reinforce the army of Tennessee. During the battle of Chickamauga Mayor Ochs commanded the Fifteenth Alabama infantry regiment, and a part of the time, on the afternoon of the 19th he commanded four regiments of Law's brigade. He told of the part they took in the great struggle. Further along the mayor said:

No Shame in the War.

"The old Confederate veteran can look backward without shame; he can stand erect with a proud consciousness that he fought for a just cause, which, though lost, was partially won, and say to all the world: Let the history of the great conflict be penned by an impartial hand, fully and fairly to both sides, and there will not be a sentence, a line, or a word in it to bring a blush of shame to the cheek of him who did his duty in following the red starry cross of the late Confederacy. Let the blasphemous mouths of the bloody shirt shriekers be closed, and the truth be told, and our cause, and the heroism which sustained it for four immortal years, will illuminate the brightest chapters of the true history of that great conflict."

When the applause following Mayor Ochs had ceased, Senator Bate, of Tennessee, delivered an eloquent oration. He referred to the erection of the Confederate monument at Chicago as an indication that sectional feeling was obliterated, and then turned his attention to the causes which led up to the war. The Missouri compromise and fanaticism had something to do with it. The denial of equal rights to equal states, was the real cause. In civil war for inalienable rights, victory could not sanctify the wrong, nor defeat invalidate the right. It had been developed that the north was more powerful than the south, and the north had outside resources to draw from. Beyond that no one could draw a rightful conclusion. That must be left to history.

Next there was music by the band, and then General Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, spoke. He was frequently interrupted by applause. His subject was, "War Does Legislate," and he proved by the wars of the revolution and the rebellion that the legislation of the battle-field had cemented the country into an indissoluble nation.

Statistics of Chickamauga.

Speaking of the battle of Chickamauga, he said the figures showed that the Confederates were superior in numbers. This is shown by the statistics made up from the returns of the army of Rosecrans on the 10th day of September, 1863, and the army of Bragg on the 31st of August, 1863. It appears by these figures that at the date named the army of Rosecrans consisted of 62,340 present for duty, of which number 59,870 were efficient. By like statistics it appears that there were present for duty in the army of Bragg 72,759, and of that number 66,857 were effectives. The battle of Chickamauga, he said, showed fewer blunders and fewer failures and fewer mistakes than pertained to the history of any other of the great battles of the war.

When General Grosvenor had finished, Governor Morton, of New York; Woodbury, of Vermont; Matthews, of Indiana, and Turney, of Tennessee, each made short talks. Governor Turney caused something of a sensation in his speech. It came about in this way:

Governor Woodbury said that during the war each side believed it was right, but that now the southerners would have to teach their children the south was wrong. Governor Turney took exception to this in his speech.

"I believed I was right during the four years, and 19 days I served in the Confederate army," he said, "and at the end of that time I thought I was right, I still think I was right, and shall teach my children so. No one is more loyal to the stars and stripes than I, and no one is more loyal to the government, but I never can be convinced that the south was wrong."

This rather frank expression caused a great stir in the audience, and when the meeting adjourned, was the topic of general conversation on all sides.

Reunion of Confederates.

Barnum's tent was filled again tonight. There was a gathering there of the survivors of the Army of Northern Virginia and that portion of the Army of the Potomac which fought at Chickamauga. General E. C. Waltham, of Mississippi, presided. In calling the meeting to order he said in part:

"The story of the fiery struggle tells what the southern soldier did and how he suffered for his duty, as he saw it, while the strife was raging, and the sequel shows that when the conflict ceased the name and fame he won in battle were never tarnished by any breach of a paroled soldier's pledge of peace. He raised his hand against the north because he had been taught it was his duty to battle for his rights and the institutions of his state. A sentiment he had inherited, ingrained in his nature, sustained him through the fierce, long struggle in which he was destined to be beaten.

"After the lapse of 30 years, since his banners went down for him, in his name, it is my pride and pleasure to greet his former foemen whom he joins in doing honor to our reunited country's flag."

Colonel W. C. Oates, governor of Alabama, was the first speaker, and he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. In his introductory remarks Governor Oates referred to the significance the dedication of the battlefield of Chickamauga portended. The Union veteran by this ceremony extolled his own gallantry by which alone he was able to triumph over such determined foes as were those of the Confederate army.

It was complimentary to the Confederate veteran in this manly way to acknowledge defeat, accomplished by overpowering numbers, and to strike hands with his adversaries as honorable men. He next spoke of the causes of the war. As to slavery, it was contrary to natural rights, but it was a lawful state institution and was so recognized by the constitution of the United States. But it was not for slavery the south fought, for the majority of the soldiers were laboring men and never owned a black. It was the horror of seeing 4,000,000 slaves turned loose, the invasion of their rights to local state government. They fought for the right as God gave them to see the right.

Colonel J. A. Williamson, of New York, and Colonel L. R. Stegman, also of New York, spoke, after which the meeting adjourned.

At noon to-day the citizens of Chattanooga paid their compliments to General H. V. Boynton, who originated the idea of making a national park of the battlefield. A number of citizens presented him with a silver dinner set, containing 225 pieces. A reception was tendered to Vice-President Stevenson, General Schofield and the visiting governors, at the Read house, to-night.

LIKE WINTER OUT WEST.

HEAVY SNOWSTORMS NOW RAGING IN SEVERAL STATES.

Fears That a Blizzard Will Follow and Sheep Be Killed.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Sept. 21.—A heavy northeast snowstorm began at an early hour this morning. Snow is eight inches deep on the level, and it is still snowing. There are some fears for sheep, as they are still on the mountain ranges. Should the weather turn colder, there will undoubtedly be heavy losses.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Sept. 21.—The first snowstorm of the season reached here early to-day. The temperature has fallen 25 degrees since midnight, with a cold east wind blowing. Snow is reported falling at Rock Creek, 50 miles west of Laramie.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 21.—Heavy rain last night was followed by snow, which fell steadily up to noon. A strong north wind prevails, and everything has the appearance of midwinter.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 21.—A special from Lead City, S. D., says: "Rain commenced falling here at 6 o'clock last night, which turned into snow within two hours. The ground was covered with several inches of snow this morning, and this evening it is snowing heavily, with no signs of abating. A blizzard will likely follow."

It is also snowing throughout the Black hills and northern Wyoming. The morning weather report to General Manager Holdredge, of the Burlington, shows that there are four inches of snow at Sheridan, six at Parkman, one at Gillette, one at Arvadia, one at Corinthin, Wyo.; one in Deadwood, and that it is still snowing at these points and at Billings, Custer Hill City, Clairmont, Crow agency and along the Burlington west of Sheridan and in the Black hills. It is cold at every station beyond and including Alliance, Neb., from which reports are sent. The Union Pacific reports nine inches of snow at Rawlins, and snow all along the line west of Cheyenne. The Nebraska agents report cool weather and rain at every station. From this it is believed the cold wave will come this way.

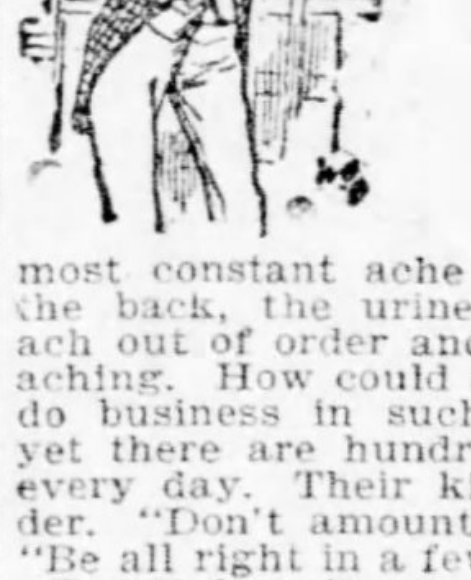
DENVER, Col., Sept. 21.—For a week Colorado has been sweltering under heat unusual for September, but to-day there came a sudden change, a cailling wind from the northeast sending down the temperature like a shot. To-night, after an hour of rain, snow began falling, and prospects are favorable for its continuing all night. Reports from throughout the northern half of the state tell a similar tale. In the mountains the snowfall is very heavy.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—This is the sixth day of intense heat, the mercury in the government office registering 90 degrees. Professor Garriott, in charge of the local signal service, has, ever since Monday, the first hot day, predicted "cold wave for tomorrow night." Five times he has said it, and five times he has said it wrong. To-night he absolutely refused to predict any abatement of the heat. The prostrations to-day were three. The worst feature of the heated term is the mortality among infants.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—According to the official record to-day was the hottiest day of the year, as the thermometer touched 97 degrees. Unofficial thermometers were much higher. This surpasses the record for many years, except on July 9, 1876, when it registered 99, and September 7, 1881, when it reached 100 degrees. At Springfield, Mass., the thermometer registered 105 degrees, and reached 105 at Brattleboro, Vt.

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS

Often Hampered by Torturing Backaches—A Pittsburg Case.



OR a man who is tortured with that woefully prevalent malady, commonly called backache, or lame back, to succeed in business or anything else is a practical impossibility—unless he first gets rid of the backache. And it is wonderful how many men there are whose lives are made miserable in just this way. There is an almost constant ache across the small of the back, the urine is unnatural, stomach out of order and head almost always aching. How could a man be expected to do business in such a condition? And yet there are hundreds of men trying it every day. Their kidneys are out of order. "Don't amount to much," they say. "Be all right in a few days."

But it doesn't get all right. Keeps right on getting worse and worse, until finally the uric acid and other poisonous matter forced into the blood by the refusal of the kidneys to carry it off impregnates the whole system with disease.

The only safe way is to watch the kidneys. Take Doan's Kidney Pills as soon as the first indications of disorder appear. They will not fail you. There never was a case of kidney disease that they could not help. Mr. James Murray, who is in charge of the stereotyping department of the "Chronicle-Telegraph" has tried them, and knows their worth. Speaking of his case, he said: "I suffered from kidney disease for a year or more. There was a dull, slow pain in my back and sides that would catch me with awful sharpness at times. It was much worse in the mornings, and at times almost laid me up. My urine also troubled me greatly. I saw Doan's Pills advertised, and got a box at Fleming's drugstore, on Market street. The beneficial effect was almost immediate, and it was but a short time until I was perfectly free from pain. I have had no return of the disease at all, and am glad to recommend this best of kidney remedies."

You can get Doan's Kidney Pills at your druggist's at 50 cents a box, or they will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., sole agents, Buffalo, N. Y.

Eczema of the Scalp or Scald Head, even in its most severe form, is never-failingly cured by Doan's Ointment, the surest specific for all itchiness of the skin. Your dealer keeps it.

New Evidence for Mrs. Maybrick.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Baroness de Roque, mother of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, who is now at Rousa, is said to have communicated with her solicitors in regard to new and important evidence in the Maybrick case, which will be submitted to the home secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, who has promised to review the case.

HURST WAS NOT GORMAN'S MAN.

SO THE MARYLAND SENATOR SAYS IN A SPEECH AT A DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

THE CONVENTION'S CHOICE.

Corporations Had a Candidate Who Was Not Chosen.

PARTY SHOULD BE ABOVE PERSONS

ELLICOTT CITY, Md., Sept. 21.—United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman was the central planet about which a large number of lesser stars in the political firmament clustered in this city to-day. The occasion was a great old-fashioned barbacue at Glenelg, 12 miles from here, in the interest of the Democratic state ticket. The fact that Senator Gorman was to take the stump for the first time in many years, lent additional interest to the affair, and the result was a large crowd and plenty of enthusiasm.

The initial feature was a procession of carriages from this place to Glenelg, which reached there at noon, shortly after which time the meeting was called to order by Colonel Thomas E. Owings, of the county central committee, who introduced ex-Governor John Lee Carroll, as permanent chairman. The latter, in assuming the chair, made a brief speech, and was followed by John E. Hurst, the Democratic candidate for governor, and his associates upon the state ticket and Attorney-General John P. Poe. It was after 4 o'clock when Senator Gorman, the chief attraction of the day, took the platform. He was greeted with a roar of applause, which continued for several minutes.

In opening Senator Gorman referred to the effort of the Republicans to keep national politics out of the state contest this fall, but he insisted the result of the election in Maryland this year would have its effect next national election year. Mr. Gorman then recounted what the Democratic party has done in the two years it has been in power in the nation, summing up the statement thus:

"In two short years, under the conditions I have described, the party of the people has reduced taxation to the needs of the government economically administered, has granted special privileges to none, has made intimidation by federal officers at the polls an impossibility, and has substituted economy for extravagance. In other words, lifted the heavy hand of government from the energy, enterprise and liberty of the people.

"And yet there are some who, because the party has not accomplished more or even accomplished what it has in the identical manner that they think would have been preferable, are preparing to abandon the Democratic party and go over to the support of Mr. Lowndes and place the Republican party in power in Maryland and permit them to send to the senate of the United States a man who would restore the McKinley law and reenact federal legislation for the control of elections."

"Mr. Lowndes, who heads the Republican ticket in this state, may well appeal to his followers not to discuss national questions," he continued. "If elected to the office of governor he would use his great power to hold the state in the Republican column.

"On our side, I do not disguise or attempt to disguise from myself that local, minor, personal questions and differences have, to some extent, divided us, and in the minds of some threaten us with disaster and defeat. I know it has been said, it has been daily repeated in some of the newspapers heretofore claiming to be Democratic, that there is no Democratic ticket in the field; that the nominees of the convention are not the choice of the party, but were selected by two individuals, and are not, therefore, entitled to the support of the party.

"What a shallow excuse these dissatisfied gentlemen give for their effort to defeat the Democratic party. They pretend that it is necessary to defeat the party in order to break up the influence of two members of it. Everybody knows that that is not the reason. No intelligent man in the state supposes that Mr. Abell, who conducts the Baltimore 'Sun,' or any other sane man professing to be a Democrat, would put the Republican party in power in this state simply to gratify a desire to destroy politically two individuals. But that is the only excuse that is given.

"They say that it is not the ring that nominated Mr. Hurst, but two individuals, and they try to array against us every man who thinks he has a grievance against the party, and who does not happen to like Mr. Rasin and myself. They try to make out that we have more power in the state than the Democrats ever entrusted to any two or a dozen men. The Democrats of this state have no masters. They select their representatives and they hold them to strict account.

"Never in the history of the party was there more independent and fitting action of a party convention that the one which nomiated Mr. Hurst for governor. We had in the state, as you all know, a sharp, active campaign for nominations. Mr. E. F. Abell, who is the responsible party in the conduct of the Baltimore 'Sun,' determined to excite the Democrats of the state against me with the view of securing a nomination that would be hostile to me, and I suppose in harmony with him and other interests associated with him. He directed his hired writers, his regular and occasional correspondents, to suppress the truth, to manufacture all sorts of stories to mislead, prejudice, and excite the Democrats of the state, so that they would vote for some gentleman for governor in the primary meetings who was agreeable to him. Behind him—and the power behind him was greater than the throne itself—stood great corporate interests whose agents were active, whose men were instructed to carry primaries, and who in this county, as we all know, made a desperate effort to secure our delegation. But the people, as they always will do, resented this attempt and sent their delegates to the convention at Baltimore on the 31st of July free and untrammeled."

Senator Gorman went on to say that, while the convention wanted Mr. Hurst, that gentleman understands perfectly how baseless the charges are that he was nominated by one or two individuals. He knows perfectly well, as everybody else knows, that so far as my judgment and preference were concerned they were not in his direction, for I had never thought of him in connection with the office of governor.

After paying a tribute to the power of the newspapers Senator Gorman said he knew how unequal was the contest between a private individual and a daily newspaper, but he had the consolation of knowing that the war made upon him is one generally made upon public servants who have pursued an independent course to serve the people.

BRICE BOOMING CAMPBELL.

He Wants the Ex-Governor as a Candidate for President.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 21.—Senator Calvin S. Brice opened his campaign in Ohio for his return to the United States senate in this city to-day. The thing was done quietly enough, Mr. Brice merely coming to Cleveland to confer with two trusty friends, Hon. John H. Farley and Collector of Customs L. P. Ohliger. He stayed here only 1½ hours, and talked with his friends in his private car. Senator Brice submitted to be interviewed, and in the frankest manner positively admitted that, barring the duty of inspecting three or four Ohio roads in which he is interested, his trip to Cleveland and Ohio is for the purpose of fixing his political fences. He said he would go to Akron, where he would meet ex-Governor Campbell and other friends, and thence to Columbus to consult with General Anderson, chairman of the Democratic central state committee.

"What do you consider your prospects for re-election to the senate?" was asked.

"I have not analyzed the situation at all. You see that I am just beginning. I haven't got far enough into the state to make any prediction and I won't make any."

The senator then touched a presidential boom for Governor Campbell.

"I am going to put in a great deal of my time," the senator said, "to secure for Governor Campbell a vote that will surprise everybody. I want to see him elected, and by such a majority as to make him foremost in the race in the next presidential campaign. I want to see Campbell nominated for the presidency. I know that will be a difficult matter to accomplish, in the face of such opposition as has been mentioned, but a large vote in Ohio in the gubernatorial race will attract attention to him all over the country."

"And who are the possibilities as presidential candidates?"

"You've doubtless heard all the names mentioned. There are Cleveland, Hill, Whitney, Boies, Stevenson, Morrison, Carlisle, Olney and a number of others."

"Then there is something in this talk of a third term for President Cleveland?"

"Oh, well, that is a matter discussed in the newspapers only. The papers want something to talk about, especially the Republican papers; but those who know anything about the matter, have never given it any serious consideration. Campbell is my choice for the next president of the United States, and the campaign in Ohio will determine whether he will be an important factor in the coming Democratic national convention."

A MOTHER'S DUTY

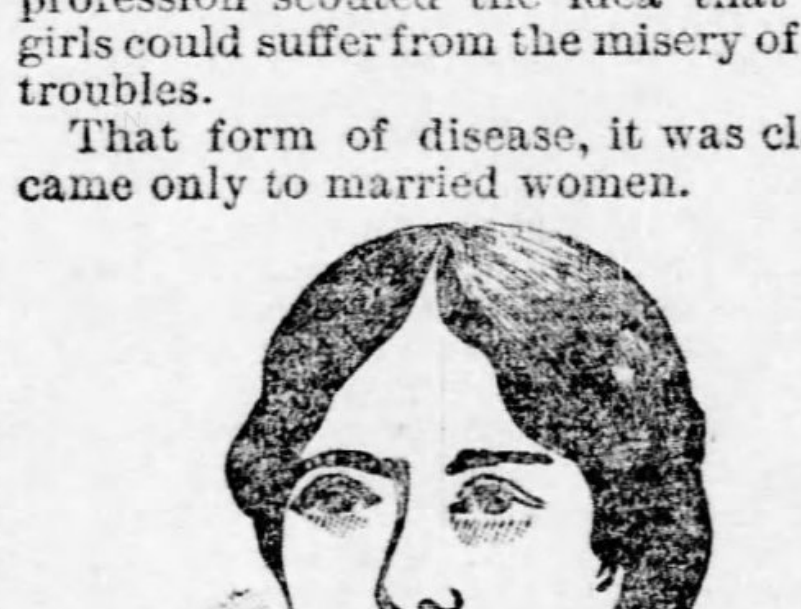
TOWARDS HER DAUGHTERS.

Suggestions Which Bear Repeating, as Their Importance is Immeasurable.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Only a few years ago even the medical profession scouted the idea that young girls could suffer from the misery of uterus troubles.

That form of disease, it was claimed, came only to married women.



When Lydia E. Pinkham first sent out the news of her great discovery, there was no lack of harsh speech from those whose practice and opinions she set at defiance.

But when young girls by the hundreds were absolutely cured by *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound, then the tongues of the traducers were stilled, and faith was allowed to live in the hearts of the people.

Young girls are subject to this trouble. It robs them of the buoyancy of youth. It makes all effort distasteful.

It causes retention and suppression of menses, leucorrhœa, severe headache, waxy complexion, depression, weakness, loss of appetite and interest.

Certainly mothers ought to know that these are all symptoms of the one cause of nearly all the suffering that comes to women; and to save their daughters ought to begin treatment at once.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the surest and most natural remedy for women ever compounded. It will accomplish its work with certainty.

JUDGE M'CARTHY DECLINES.

Will Not Run for Superior Court on Nomination Papers.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—Rumors as to an alleged attack from within the party upon the Democratic state judiciary ticket, recently nominated at Williamsport, were set at rest to-day by Judge McCarthy, the Philadelphia member of the superior court. He said:

"Very many of my friends in this city and throughout the state have been urging me to accept a nomination for the superior court judgeship by nomination papers, but I have declined. My name was duly submitted by my friends to the convention in Williamsport, and as a matter of course I will abide by its decision. The Democratic party has reason to be congratulated on the array of candidates for the judicial office presented by the convention; they are all able lawyers, and well qualified to adorn the bench. The convention itself was an unusually fine body. There were present at Williamsport many of the prominent and able men who of late years have been holding aloof from politics, and if this is an earnest that such men are about to resume control of affairs, we may soon hope to see the old time unity restored to the party, and with it the old-time prestige.

"I am very grateful for the loyalty of my friends, displayed in their recent effort in my behalf, and am fully sensible of their present devotion in desiring my independent nomination, but, notwithstanding this, I shall abide by the decision of my party."

"A great deal has been said about the attitude of Messrs. Singerly and Harrity toward you in the convention," said the reporter. "Have you anything to say in that direction?"

"That," said the judge, good-naturedly, but emphatically, "is a subject I do not care to discuss at this time."

Killed in a Landslide.

QUEBEC, Sept. 22.—A report comes from St. Luc, Champlain county, of a disastrous landslide on the Champlain river, Saturday night. Zepirln Normandin's house was carried away, and five members of the family were buried in the debris. Three children escaped by jumping through windows, one of whom has since become insane as the result of the calamity. The residents of the vicinity succeeded in digging out the five dead bodies. Further destruction is almost certain.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

NO NEW ISSUE OF GOLD BONDS.

POSITIVE ASSURANCE OF THIS IS GIVEN BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS.

SYNDICATE IS TO DISSOLVE.

The Government Has No Further Need of Its Services.

ITS PROFITS UNDER SIX PER CENT.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The departure of Secretary Carlisle for Marion, Mass., this morning immediately gave rise here to a number of more or less sensational reports explanatory of the cause of the secretary's movements. It was asserted that the president had summoned the secretary to Gray Gables to consult regarding the treasury situation and the advisability of another issue of bonds, etc. Assistant Secretary Hamlin stated this afternoon that these reports were altogether erroneous. He said Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle more than a month ago accepted an invitation to visit Marion about this time as the guests of the Misses Hamlin, his sisters, and this was all there was to it. Of course, the secretary will see the president while at Marion, and discuss with him the financial situation and other important questions now pending.

Confidences increases at the treasury that no necessity for another issue of bonds will arise during the present year. Owing to the fortunate change of conditions in New York, it is felt that little, if any, more, gold shipments to Europe will be made for the present. Even if these expectations should be disappointed, and shipments of gold in considerable quantities be resumed in the next few weeks, it is believed the gold reserve can be maintained at present figures by the patriotic co-operation of gold-holding banks, which have offered to surrender to the treasury in exchange for currency part of their stocks of the yellow metal.

The Associated Press says: Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle left to-day for Marion, Mass. The secretary while away undoubtedly will see the president, whose summer home is only a short distance from Marion, but it is authoritatively stated at the treasury department that their meeting will have nothing whatever to do with the bond issues. The further statement is made that no bond issue is in contemplation, and that none is expected within the near future, at least. This last statement is emphasized at the treasury department, which desires to set at rest all talk of a forthcoming issue of bonds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The managers of the government bond syndicate have taken action which is regarded as a formal dissolution of the syndicate, the government having no longer any need of its services. The managers sent out checks, which were received by the members of the syndicate this morning, giving them the profits of the operations of the syndicate, the members having already received the principal, which they had placed in the hands of the managers. The exact percentage of profit is not at present obtainable, but it is understood that, after allowing interest on the money, for the period during which it was in the hands of the managers, the profits are a trifle below 6 per cent.

HAD CANNONS ABOARD.

The Steamer Commodore Evidently Had Arms for Cuba.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 21.—The steamer Commodore, which was reported yesterday as being at Southport, N. C., and loading up with arms, believed to be for Cuba, was to-day libeled by District-Attorney Aycock, and the crew arrested by Marshal Carroll, under instructions from the attorney-general. The cargo was found to consist of cannons, rifles, ammunition and shells. Cuban machetes and sundry suspicious weapons, supposed to be for Cuban insurgents, were also found. The trial will be held Monday.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 21.—Argument in the case against the alleged Cuban filibusters began this morning in the United States court. Argument on each side was restricted to two hours. United States District-Attorney Vandegrift opened for the prosecution. He held that the fact that the United States marshal transcended his authority by arresting the men outside his jurisdiction cannot be taken into consideration. The fact that the men are before the court is sufficient. The assembling of the men with arms and ammunition was a violation of the law.

Senator Gray, who followed Mr. Vandegrift, contended that there must be proof that it was a military expedition, that it had some organization and that the organization that existed in the United States. After the arguments the jury was discharged until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The minister of war of Mexico denies that Cuban agents have enlisted Mexican army officers on the retired list, and that a good many of them had left for the seat of war.

General Maximo Gomez, commander-in-chief of the Cuban insurgents, has written a letter to the secretary of the Cuban revolutionary party in the United States, in which he says the insurgents have completed their constitution and will shortly elect an executive and cabinet and appoint with sufficient powers their ministers abroad, especially the diplomatic agent in the United States, who will be authorized to raise loans for the republic. He says the success of the revolution is assured.

DEATH IN MADAGASCAR.

Bodies of Soldiers Eaten by Dogs by Before They Could Be Buried.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Mail advices from Madagascar reveal a deplorable condition of affairs in that island. In hospitals calculated for the accommodation of 250 men, are crowded 600. French soldiers, lying upon improvised bunks and but insufficiently attended by doctors and nurses. In each hospital hundreds of patients are lying groaning upon the bare ground, and suffering for lack of medicine and food, while the filthiness that prevails everywhere about them is indescribable. The doctors are doing the best they can for the alleviation of the sufferings of the sick, and the mortality is surprisingly small considering the existing conditions. Very few of the patients, however, recover completely, most of those attacked being so reduced by anaemia and so subject to strange hallucinations, as to be quite incapacitated for further service in the field. The Somali coolies have proved lazy malingners. The other coolies are willing, but are debilitated from lack of food, and are victims of brutality at the hands of subalterns. In many cases the bodies of French soldiers have been devoured by dogs before they could be buried. In a letter to the minister of war General Buchene admits that the hardships of the march and bad commissary service have sent 3,000 soldiers to the hospital, and that the bad climate is prostrating the troops.

GOOD DRINKS BUT NO DRUNKS.

BISHOP FALLOWS MAKING MONEY ON BOOZE THAT DOES NOT INTOXICATE.

THE HOME SALON AT CHICAGO.

Fancy Concoctions That Satisfy Thirst and Do No More.

WHISKY WITHOUT ALCOHOL.

Correspondence of The Post.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The spectacle of an Episcopalian bishop running a saloon upon a street corner in one of the most saloon-inviting quarters of the town is one to which Chicagoans have become accustomed. And if the said bishop, Rev. Samuel Fallows, succeeds as he expects, it is a sight with which the residents of all cities will soon be familiar. The good bishop says there is money in running his kind of a saloon—more than any other kind—and he is striking to the heart of progress by calling capitalists in to help him make money selling his drinks.

The Fallows saloon, or the Home Salon, as it is called to distinguish it a little from the "saloon," looks to the observer like an ordinary resort for drinks. There is the bar of the gin-mill, there are the bottles of bitters, tonics, etc., and behind it the imposing and beautiful array of cut glass and tall bottles of dark and mysterious contents. Just how mysterious these are none but the bishop and his associates are going to tell.

"GENTLEMEN, YOU MUST REMEMBER WE ARE DRINKING ANIMALS."

The idea of the Home Salon is to furnish men with drinks that shall taste just like beer and whisky, and, in fact, be beer and whisky, yet lack some very bad features of these drinks as commonly sold in saloons.

In beer, for instance, the best grade of malt and the best of hops are purchased and mingled by a skillful brewing house into beer. The process is kept secret. But the result is that a drink is obtained that tastes precisely like one's favorite schooner. It pops when fresh and cold, it sparkles with a beery sparkle, it quenches internal fire and bites off the thirst, it foams sufficiently to delight the bartender—yet it does not intoxicate! It is beer without a particle of alcohol or anything that simulates alcohol. This is served out with free lunches, and it is drunk by thousands who turned up disgusted noses at it at first.

The same way with wines. The good bishop thinks man wants and needs wine. He says there are certain states of the system when a man must take a bracer or lack nerve. If he has a trying ordeal before him, has been through a difficult scene, is ill, discouraged or just thirsty at dinner—real dry—and wants wine, he should have it! The Fallows wine is unfermented, though tasting like the fermented, and he is able to produce the different varieties in a really wonderful way. The Fallows cocktail is a thing to whet an appetite and induce a contented spirit.

"The trouble with the temperance movement," says the bishop, "is that you take away something without giving anything in return. You take away a man's drink and you give him only water. Water may quench some people's thirst, but it doesn't quench others. Even if it happens to quench it doesn't do so pleasantly. There is no pleasure in sipping a glass of water and watching the sparkle creep down in the glass and the color come and go in the light and dark!"

Ah, a knowing bishop, this!

"Nor," says he, "is there any sense in telling men they do not need to drink. Man is a drinking animal. He will get along without his lunch nicely if he has a glass of something to drink. And he will not complain utterly at the loss of his dinner as long as the fluid does not run short. Now, how are you going to make such men believe they are not thirsty and that they can get used to being dry, and that they are wicked to think they are dry at all?"

In the Home Salon drinks are sold as at saloons. No questions are asked except "What's yours?" and no attempt is made to evangelize or "missionary" among the men.

At first the patrons came in slowly. One man to whom the beer looked very cold and sparkling and the glasses very clean looked askance several days before venturing in. When he walked out he was wiping a very pleased mouth upon his shirt sleeve. "I thought they'd give me a ticket fur church or somethin'," said he, "an' I wasn't a-goin' ter mix me drinks an' me religion."

No effort is made to mix drinks and religion, and the men can say "swear words," indulge in mild brawls as much as in any other saloon, and lounge around the door as long as they please.

The justification of the Home Salon is two-fold with the bishop. He says first that he is a benefactor to men, since he gives them what they want without adding things that they do not want—gives them the privilege of drinking without the obstacle of getting drunk.

The other justification is a peculiar one for a member of the cloth. It is this: That there is money in such a saloon, and that the Lord is anxious to have his followers make money in any way that brings good to men. In support of this the bishop says:

"In England there are 700 of these saloons, nearly all of them in London. They are managed by the Duke of Westminster and the Earl of Shaftsbury. These men began the movement to help the poor Darkest Londoners. Inside of six months they found they were making money, 10 per cent on their investment! And so they added more saloons, hoping to make money on all them, but determined to give the people good drinks, anyway."

In Chicago the "Chicago Yankees," according to the bishop, can make it pay 15 per cent, and event 25 per cent. "We are not in it for philanthropy," says the bishop, throwing aside his vestments for the moment. "But we are in it to interest capitalists. If we show them a field for money-making they will go into it. After we are gone the capitalists will keep on investing money in this way, and the people will have permanently a good drink without agood drunk."

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, of New York, and Bishop Potter, both have been busy the last year with this same topic. During the bishop's recent residence on the east side of New York he came to favor the Home Salon in nearly all its features. "Poor people work by the sweat of their brow. They plough through swamps of perspiration all day, and they want to find a cooling lake of refreshing drink. We must give it to them without alcohol," declared he.

Dr. Rainsford, the pet protege of the bishop, wants the church to run the saloon, giving men a certain number of drinks at certain hours, and training their consciences to go "thus far and no farther." But this scheme is not considered practicable where men with and without consciences are to be dealt with.

In the Fallows saloon the strongest point is the mixed drink. In his combination of drinks there is absolutely no way to tell that the fluids are different from alcoholic ones. The Manhattan cocktail has the same subtle taste of bitters and the whisky drinks have the "just something" that topers want to taste.

A queer thing happened in the Fallows saloon the other day. Two fine, strapping specimens of men came along Washington street. But it was easy to see from their flushed noses and uneasy step that they were topers, topers dry and looking for a good, long series of drinks. The Home Salon caught their eye instantly, from afar, and, possibly because bleary from the night before, they failed to notice the lack of the other "o" in saloon; or they might have thought it bad spelling.

Anyway, they entered and stepped with alacrity to the bar:

"Give me some of that Irish whisky," ordered toper No. 1, pointing to a bottle on the shelf.

"Some of the same. That's good enough for me," from toper No. 2.

The Irish whisky went so well that a second round was ordered, and a third.

"Guess I won't take any more," said toper No. 1. "Fact is, I've got trouble before me this afternoon!"

"Business? Have yer got ter work?"

"Naw, but there's company comin' to our house. Mother-in-law, grandmother, and three sisters of my wife!"

"Whew!"

The bartender had been quietly listening. "If you gentlemen will do me the honor, I'll go treat. We're always ready here to treat our good customers."

Scruples were banished at this unexpected windfall,and the rounds were gone over, and again, and again. "I'm most afraid to go home," said toper No. 1. "I'm drunk now. I don't feel it. But I know I must be."

Here half a dozen gentlemen entered the saloon and stepped behind the bar, sampling and commenting upon the drinks. "A great success," said one, and then followed more conversation about the bar.

"Holy Jinks and Jehu," exclaimed the topers, as they supported themselves out to the sidewalk and seated themselves upon the curb to talk it over. "We've been drinkin' in that temperance joint, and we ain't either drunk or dead!"

MAURICE DAVIS.

Mr. Hardegg, of Java.

The landlord of the Jerusalem hotel, at Jaffa, is named Hardegg. He is a German, who tinges everything connected with his establishment with a sacred hue. The two wings of his hotel are respectively designated the Old Testament and the New Testament, while the 12 rooms in each correspondingly bear the names of 12 tribes of Israel and the 12 apostles. Before leaving Mr. Hardegg presents each tourist with a little book of his own composing, styled "Bible Pills," and carrying on its covers the injunction, "One to be taken every night and morning to assist your spiritual digestion."

THE NEW WOMAN MAKES A RACE.

ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE OF A WHEELMAN WHO DOUBTED HER POWER.

POINT IS STILL UNDECIDED.

Strange Trading of an Ambitious Boy and a Bad Boy.

SOME ODD GOINGS ON IN GOTHAM.

Correspondence of The Post.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—International yacht races with their flukes, fouls and fizzles haven't been the only sporting events to interest people recently, oh, no! Sports, like the poor, are always with us, and I have nothing in mind concerning baseball,horse-racing, or boxing, but a somewhat novel contest on that ultra-modern craze, the bicycle. It wasn't a public race, and the only persons who knew about it were the contestants themselves and the few friends who participated as judges and timekeepers. One of the racers was a woman, —a new woman, I suppose—and the other a knickerbockered young man. It came about simply enough. The young man had said it was all very well for women to ride, but that a fellow who wanted the real enjoyment of the wheel itself would go alone or in company with men.

"And why?" asked the new woman; "why shouldn't you take a lady for a spin, as well as invite her to the theater or a ball?"

"Because," said Knickerbockers, "a woman can't ride fast enough. A girl's presence at a theater adds to our enjoyment of the show, and at a ball she's indispensable. In riding the wheel a man's attention is or should be monopolized by his machine. It detracts from his enjoyment to have to look over his shoulder constantly to see how the girl is coming on, and to go slow in order not to part company from her entirely."

"That won't do at all," exclaimed the new woman. "You're either stating the case not fairly, or you don't know, for, except perhaps on a spurt, I can ride as fast as you, and so can lots of girls."

A Contest Arranged.

"I guess not!" protested Knickerbockers, and so they mouthed for position until a wager was laid to test their relative speeds. It was to be a supper for all hands at a popular restaurant at the conclusion of the race. It was decided that the course should be over one of the favorite short runs, from Twenty-sixth street to Getty square, Yonkers, and back, a distance of about 35 miles. The new woman wasn't quite new enough to be willing to race in such a way that it should be apparent to observers that a race was on. Besides, she said it would be a better test if each should go independent of the other. "We don't want any setting of the pace," said she. Knickerbockers agreed. Anything that did not give her a distinct advantage suited him, for he was perfectly confident of winning.

So it was arranged that one should start from Madison square and the other from Twenty-sixth street and Eighth avenue at a given hour. Each, therefore, had an asphalt pavement to begin on, with the same conditions of grade and travel to contend with. The road to be taken after leaving Manhattan island was fixed in such a way that neither could gain by taking any short cuts. The finish was to be at Madison square garden. After beseeching her rival not to spread the word, so that there would be a crowd at the finish, the new woman professed herself satisfied with the arrangements. The race came off on Wednesday afternoon. The start was to be at 2 o'clock exactly, and two friends chosen by the contestants were on hand, one at Madison square and the other at Eighth avenue, to give the word to go. The new women had been in the habit of riding in knickerbockers and a skirt, that came pretty nearly to her anxles when she was standing on the ground, but on this occasion she discarded the skirt, very properly getting into as complete racing trim as possible.

The start was effected at each avenue without incident, and each contestant rolled away at a scorching gait. The friends then proceeded to kill time as best they could until it should be probably near the hour for the finish.

She Was Determined to Win.

Up Eighth avenue sped the new woman, and never was soldier more determined to conquer a foe than she to be the first at Madison square. It seemed to her as if the avenue were extraordinarily crowded with vehicles that afternoon, and children and old ladies were forever getting in the way. She narrowly escaped running a man down at Fifty-fourth street, but as she only grazed him and he suffered no more than the temporary loss of his hat in the excitement, she didn't pause to apologize. On she went, and when she at last had crossed the bridge over the Harlem she began to wonder where her competitor was. She overtook and passed a few bicyclers, and met many now, but she asked no questions, and kept wheeling on, her feeling of coming triumph growing stronger as she approached Yonkers. If she could but get to Getty square ahead of him she would feel that the race was won, for she would never permit him to overtake her on the way back, no matter how many mouths were agape at the spectacle of a woman racing with a man.

But, alas and alack! Just as she rolled triumphantly into the southern end of Getty square she met her rival coming back. One of them, probably he, had mistaken the road a bit after getting within Yorkers's limits, and therefore she had not seen him ahead of her. How she wished she had brought along a paper of tacks, that she might throw them in front of his wheel! He passed her with an exultant grin upon his bicycle face, a sign of triumph that she answered with haughty scorn. The race was but just begun.

She came into Getty square a good quarter of a mile behind her rival. It was not much in 17 miles, perhaps, but when he met her he had such an aggravating appearance of taking things so easily, and she was conscious that she had ridden her best. She was still determined to get to Madison square ahead of him. When it was all over she insisted that she hadn't thought of it until she saw that she was beaten, but, whether or no, what she did was to pass through the square and roll leisurely down the hill to the New York Central depot, near the river. Trains run at very frequent intervals between Yonkers and New York, and 15 minutes after her arrival her machine was in the baggage car and she was in a passenger coach of a train speeding toward the Grand Central station at 40 miles an hour.

When she arrived at Forty-second street she felt mingled emotions of guilt and triumph. She knew it wasn't fair, but with charming, rather feminine sophistry, she told herself that the conditions had said nothing about getting the help of railroad trains. So she got her wheel from the baggage room and trundled it up to Madison avenue and mounted. There were bicyclers as far as she could see up the avenue, but, of course, none of them could be her rival. She pedaled leisurely down the avenue until she was a few blocks from Twenty-sixth street, and then she put on pressure and finished in a great burst of speed just as the judges arrived. They were greatly astonished at her return so soon, and there was a lot of excited jabbering, consulting of watches, and talk about record-breaking, etc., all of which the new woman listened to with perfect equanimity.

"Are you sure you went as far as Getty square?" asked one of the judges.

"Oh, certainly. Ask Knickerbockers. I saw him there."

Of course, there could be no questioning her. Knickerbockers rolled up half an hour later. His face was red, and he looked immensely chagrined. He said he couldn't understand it, but there was the new woman with a wicked smile on her face. Knickerbockers went home very thoughtful. They all met at dinner, and the loser remarked after the third course had been served:

"I want to say right here, whatever the secret of this race may be, that I withdraw all insinuations as to woman's speed. I rode my best to Getty square, and when I found that she had made the distance in substantially the same time, I said to myself that in the material point under dispute I was beaten. However, I wished to emphasize my superiority by getting to Madison square way ahead, so I'll confess that I took a Northern road train at Van Cortlandt and rode to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street."

There was a shout at this from all except the new woman, and when she in her turn confessed there was another, and Knickerbocker was still of the opinion that he had had the worst of the contest.

A Remarkable Boy.

The annual discussion as to the insufficient accommodations in the public schools has been on since term opened, and there is all manner of agitation looking toward improvement of the conditions. The estimates of the number of children turned away are not less than 7,000. With ironical devotion to the interests of education, the school board has stimulated the truant officers to unusual exertions. One of the officers came upon a small boy hanging onto a line at one of the pier heads of the East river the other day.

"What are you doing there, sonny?" he asked.

"Fishing," said the boy nonchalantly. "Can't you see?"

"Why aren't you at school?"

"'Cause there's no seat for me."

The officer was suspicious. He investigated the matter. He took the boy's name and address, and repaired to the school where he should have been enrolled. Yes, the head master said on consulting his records, the boy belonged there. He should be in such a class-room. They went to that class-room to inquire about the boy's habits of attendance. "Why!" exclaimed the teacher, "he's one of the best pupils I have. He's never tardy; he's studious, and he never gets into mischief. There he is now," and she pointed to a solemn-looking youngster poring over a book at a desk. That wasn't the boy the officer had caught fishing during school hours. The studious lad was called up and asked his name. With a hot blush and downcast eyes he gave the name and address that the young fisher had given.

"Are there two of you in the family with the same name," asked the officer.

"Guess it must be my cousin," answered the pupil awkwardly.

It wasn't his cousin or any other relation, as further investigation showed. The fact was the fisher had been enrolled upon the opening of the term, and the studious lad was one of those frozen out. Then the good boy had bribed the bad boy, and it didn't take much of a bribe, either, to stay away from school, and the good boy had taken the bad boy's place and his name, so far as school work went! Here was ambition for learning! In the natural confusion attendant upon the organization of large classes the interesting fraud wasn't noticed.

Woes of a Benedict-Elect.

The man who moves or sets up a new home is open to the commiseration of his fellows, and he is especially favored with the gaining of new experiences. It is not my purpose to set forth the commonplace woes that attended the home-making of my friend Wilkins, but simply to narrate one that I believe to be new in the annals of domestic life. Wilkins was going to be married. The happy event has taken place by this time, but that's not in the story. His fiance lived at a great distance from New York, and so Wilkins had all the wear and tear of furniture-buying upon his shoulders. It didn't strike him that the task would give him much trouble, but in order to have his new home in readiness and working order by the time the wife should arrive, he moved in two weeks before the event, with a houskeeper, and set to work to put matters to rights. The housekeeper had been recommended to him as an exceptionally fine servant, and the way she went at her task pleased him immensely. She knew just what to do without being told, and Wilkins was happy. He stocked the pantry generously with provisions. He bought everything else that the housekeeper asked for. She cleaned the windows, dusted the furniture, and scrubbed the floor until, where they were not covered by rugs, they shone like polished marble. He never had seen such elegant floors, and he was very proud of himself and his servant. When it came time to go away to be married he arranged with the housekeeper for the first dinner to be served after the wife should arrive. They made up a charming menu.

"Now," said Wilkins, "we'll have a salad, which I will make myself. Get lettuce, cucumbers and onions."

"Yes, sir," said the housekeeper, "and I shall send to the grocer's for some table oil."

"Oh, no," responded the coming man, "I provided that. You'll find a can of the best Italian oil in the pantry."

The housekeeper threw up her hands in dismay. While Wilkins wondered, she went to the pantry and picked up the can with its Italian labels, empty.

"Do you mean this?" she asked. "Laws me! I used it on the floors!"

CYMON.

Values of Words.

My friend the pretty schoolmistress, says the Boston "Traveller," told a rather amusing story at the boarding house yesterday. She asked one of her class to put the nouns "boys," "bees" and "bears" into a sentence. The scholars thought intently for a few moments, when one ragged youngster, with a look of victory on his face, raised his hand. "Well, Johnny," said the school teacher, "what is your sentence?" "Boys bees bare when they go in swimmin'," replied Johnny, with perfect composure. The teacher did not call on any more of her class.

Makes a Good Ad.

The Buffalo "Times" says: "Talking about names, the combination of 'Irish & English,' the furniture dealers, has always served them as a good advertisement. Singular to say, however, Mr. Irish is English, and Mr. English is Irish."

BILL NYE ON SERVANT GIRLS.

WHAT HE KNOWS OF THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD PROBLEM GIVEN TO THE WORLD.

LEARNED BY EXPERIENCE.

An Incident That Happened During His Wife's Absence.

GETTING ALONG MINUS TROUBLE.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

A kind rend writes from Cleveland to ask about the servant problem in the south and to inquire how it compares with conditions north and in the old world.

There are things to be said both pro and con. The good servants south are very faithful and deferential, and two of them will do as much as one in the north and do it as well. Custom and tradition demand that the housekeeper shall retain the key to the storeroom.

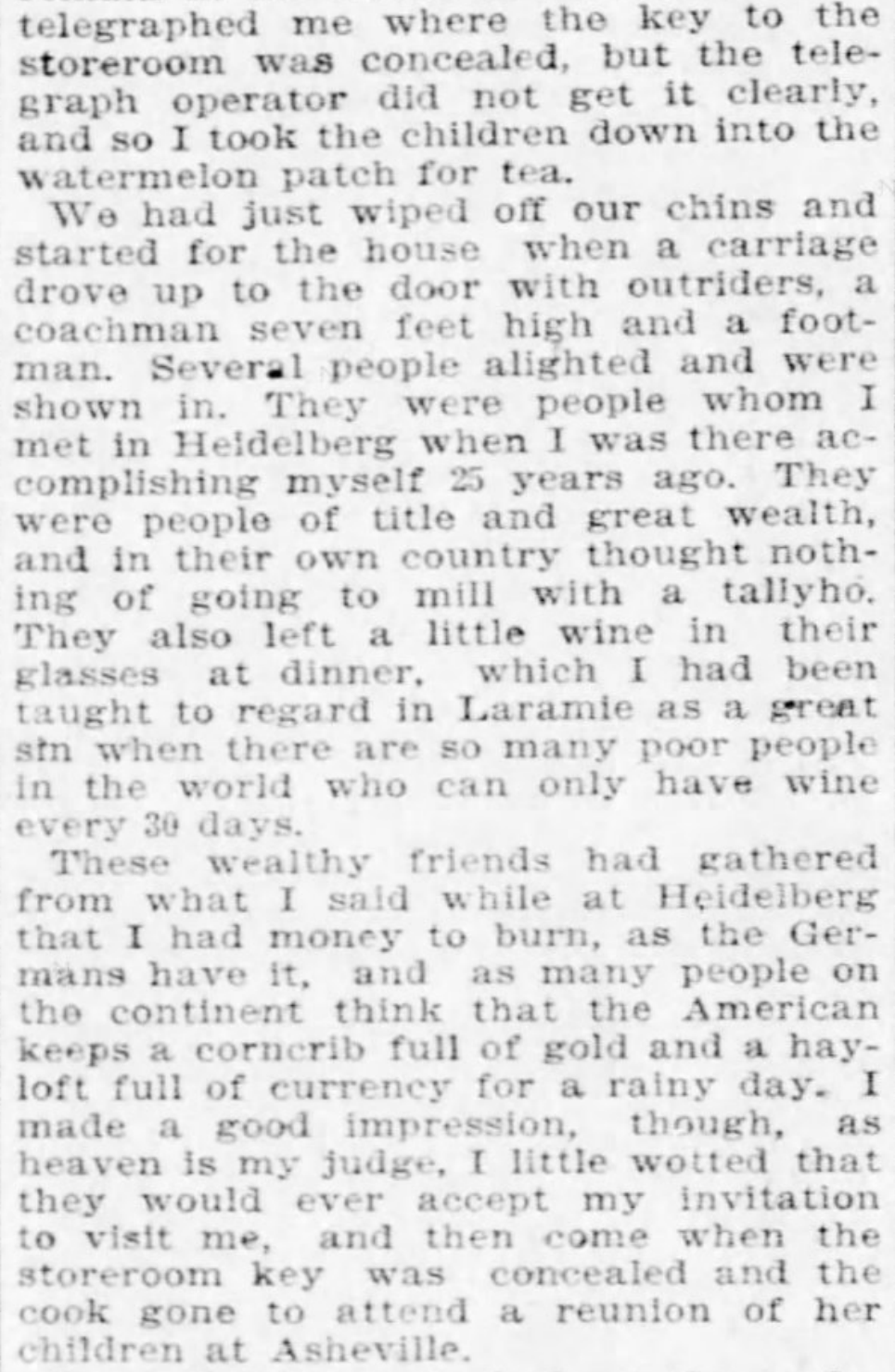
My first wife is now keeping house for me, and so the tongue of scandal is on a temporary vacation. She rarely goes away without me, for she loves to share the joys of a trip with me, and if I conduct myself the rest of the summer as I have so far she is going to take me to Europe next year with her egg money. (She is quite an agriculturist, and I had all I could do to keep her from planting the whole farm last year to hominy. I wanted to plant it to fish balls and hops, so that when we didn't care to attend a ball we could have a hop.)

But once she went away for a day, and the train was so late that she wired me she could not come home, but would remain in the hands of her friends. She telegraphed me where the key to the storeroom was concealed, but the telegraph operator did not get it clearly, and so I took the children down into the watermelon patch for tea.

We had just wiped off our chins and started for the house when a carriage drove up to the door with outriders, a coachman seven feet high and a footman. Several people alighted and were shown in. They were people whom I met in Heidelberg when I was there accomplishing myself 25 years ago. They were people of title and great wealth, and in their own country thought nothing of going to mill with a tallyho. They also left a little wine in their glasses at dinner, which I had been taught to regard in Laramie as a great sin when there are so many poor people in the world who can only have wine every 30 days.

These wealthy friends had gathered from what I said while at Heidelberg that I had money to burn, as the Germans have it, and as many people on the continent think that the American keeps a corncrib full of gold and a hayloft full of currency for a rainy day. I made a good impression, though, as heaven is my judge, I little wotted that they would ever accept my invitation to visit me, and then come when the storeroom key was concealed and the cook gone to attend a reunion of her children at Asheville.

I got the baron to look at the cyclopedia while I went out and got heart disease chasing the swift-footed rooster. The ladies I told to enjoy the view awhile and to make themselves perfectly free with our delightful climate. I also brought out some drawn work, which I was doing at odd times, and permitted them to revel in it while I excused myself and left one of the little boys to amuse them with his innocent ways, though he secretly, and, in fact, openly, wanted "to go and help paw overtake that old clay-bank rooster."


After the Rooster.

I hate a rooster that shows no speed whatever until everybody has left the place and empty guests arrive from Heidelberg. Oh, how hot the weather seemed, even here where a mean temperature is very unusual!

Just as the golden sun bade goodbye to the grim front of Pisgah I chased old Maud S., the first white settler on Hooper's creek, into a joint of stovepipe and wrung his neck with a wild, wild joy. I wrang it long after his guilty soul had crossed the county line and gone to Salisbury, where there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.

His blood was on my white flannel pantlets, though I had them rolled up. In my ungovernable rage I overstepped myself and cut off his bill, which gave him a whimsical look, like that of a member of the legislature whose claim for mileage has been overlooked as well as his pass.

I had told my guests that I would have to be excused a moment for vespers, and I don't know what they thought if they heard some of my statements as I stood there red handed in the presence of death.

Just then old Maud S. revived at the sight of blood and bounded eight feet into the air with a kind of hoarse croak and shot the contents of his carotid artery over my pretty new blazer.

I had to go upstairs the back way and change every stitch of my raiment, and had just returned to the parlor in a nice hot cardigan jacket and low cut lecturing vest when the cook returned and asked me for the key of the storeroom. I excused myself, and giving my guests a large scrapbook containing complimentary press notices which I knew would interest them, I went on a weary search for the key.

Night, with somber wing, was now gathering over the beautiful valley, and far away up the river I could hear the hound pup's honest bark. The key was not where any one could ever find it. That was the intention perhaps.

At the Storeroom Window.

Hunger began to stalk abroad. Burning feathers stole across the senses with their odd Arabian fragrance. We could not even get the salt for cooking without entre and carte blanche to the storeroom. Out in the courtyard I could see the tall figure of the tallyho. It seemed a mockery. I thought of my guests poring over the sour-smelling encomiums of the press.

I was desperate, for I had eaten nothing for nine hours but a slice of watermelon. I knew where there was an ingot of birthday cake—my own birthday cake. It was not a large piece, but had wonderful specific gravity for such a little thing. It was made for me three years ago on my 22d birthday, the 29th of February.

I ate it to give me strength. Then I got a jimmy that I used to use before I became a better man. It was wrapped in flannel, so as to make no noise, for in the old times I did a good deal of night work and hated to disturb sick persons and young children while engaged in my tasks; also well people and middle-aged policemen who were asleep.

I got this under the sash of the storeroom window and pried it up. I was just inserting myself softly, and in the meantime grateful for the kindly shelter of the night, when I felt a sting across my person from without and heard the baron exclaim:

"Ha! You try to rop mine frent, you skellvagger! Besser you pin owskagannin!" And he hit me once more for the cigars with the long four-in-hand whip.

It seemed that he had wearied of the large octavo volume of press notices, as I had feared he would, and had strolled about the house to smoke a pipe. So in the dusk he had discovered me with my muffled James forcibly opening the window and had swatted me with a great swat and then called for help.

When I told him the whole truth, which was one of the cleverest things I ever did, tears ran down his gigantic cheeks and hung on his riotous red mustache like dew on the whiskers of a Numidian lion.

He sent out to the coach and got a hamper full of nice caviare sandwiches and frosted cake and sardines and caramels and pickled herring and assorted cake and kippered herring and German pancakes, with gravy, and pickled pig's feet and jell cake and cold tripe and lady fingers, and bologna sausages from Bologne, and crugel food and bottled beer and sponge cake and jerked walrus and cookies and choice family mackerel and layer cake and liverwurst and maple syrup, and everything that heart could wish.

While we were eating these my wife returned, and pulling up a corner of the tablecloth where I sat took out the key to the storeroom. Then we had some hot vituals and coffee and sat up real late.

Since that I never go to bed at night without knowing where the key to the storeroom is, and often in my slumbers the attentive passersby may hear me asking in my troubled dreams where it is.

But it is a custom to which I am not accustomed, and to prescribe so much flour and sugar each morning for the family and then hide the key is not agreeable to me, for I was reared in the most lavish manner as a child. The latchstring hung out all the time. We did not even take it in at night, and I have seen 80 uncut mince pies on the shelves at a time with nothing to protect them but a copy of the New York "Tribune"—weekly edition.

Cider flowed like water in those days, and during every month that had an R in it you could get salt pork anywhere, while the wealthy had it the year round. (We had it the year round.)

I suppose that it would be hard to find an older family than what ourn was. Our coat of arms was so old that all of the lining and one sleeve had gone. But we had no trouble with our servants. During all the time I was at home we made no change in servants. We never had a cross word with one. These advantages are known only to those who have no servants.

BILL NYE.

SOMETIMES.

Jack—When is a vessel like a bad pastry cook?
Helen—I don't know.
Jack—When she makes heavy rolls.

EMPTY HONORS FOR TWO.

Third Man, Who Claimed a Great Discovery, Got Nothing.

"Who was the great benefactor of the human race that discovered anesthetics?" queries a correspondent who recently underwent a terrible operation while under the influence of ether. The question, says the New York "Mercury," has been raised hundreds of times by sufferers from the horrors of toothache, who, by the aid of laughing gas, have been relieved of their misery painlessly, as well as those who have undergone successfully, under chloroform, the most blood-chilling operations, knowing nothing about it until they recovered consciousness in a hospital ward.

It is a difficult question to answer, for the reason that so many have claimed to be the original discoverers. In Hartford, Conn., stands a statue to Dr. Horace Wells, who claimed to be the first to give to the world the great boon that rendered a patient unconscious to suffering. The citizens of Hartford erected a statue in support of Dr. Wells's claim. He died by his own hand in New York city just one week before the completion of his 34th year, worn to insanity by squabbles over the justice of his claim, disappointment and the effect of anesthetic experiments upon himself.

Another claimant for the fame of the discovery was Dr. William T. J. Morton, a pupil of Dr. Wells. According to one account Wells, when about to announce his discovery to the world, went to visit Morton in Boston, where he established a practice, and Morton then conceived the idea of experimenting on his own account. He applied to a chemist named C. T. Jackson for gas, but, it is said, was persuaded by the chemist to use ether, which he did, administering it for the first time in a hospital in October, 1846.

Then began a bitter three-cornered controversy between Wells, Morton and Jackson. Each claimed to be the first discoverer of the great agent for overcoming pain, and the dispute was long and fierce. Other claimants came to the front, declaring that they had discovered anesthetics before either of the three public disputants, and bringing proof to support their claim, they succeeded in still further complicating an already much-mixed question. Dr. Wells rushed into print with a pamphlet supporting his claim, and a war in which pamphlets and articles in the medical journals were the weapons used continued for several years.

As to the benefits derived by the three claimants for the valuable discovery, it has already been stated how Dr. Wells ended his disappointed life by his own hand. All he seems to have got out of it was the statue at Hartford—a very unsatisfactory reward. Jackson, the Boston chemist, went insane, and died in the Somerville asylum.

Dr. Morton made little out of the discovery, and eventually sought from congress a largess, which, however, was not granted. It has been wrongly stated that Dr. Morton died in a Virginia asylum for the insane. This is not true. He died in the arms of Acting Police Captain Thompson, of the Oak street station, this city, on July 15, 1868. Captain Thompson has in his possession a time-worn notebook which he used when a patrolman in Captain Bogert's precinct, nearly 30 years ago. In this notebook, under date of July 15, 1868, appears the following entry, in faded writing:

"July 15, 1868—At 8:40 p. m., at One Hundred and Tenth street and Sixth avenue, Prof. William T. G. Morton, of Boston, Mass., was suffering from rheumatism and an attack of apoplexy. Was attended by Dr. Joseph G. Shaw, and died in my arms in the coach, on the way to St. Luke's hospital. On his person was found one gold medal about six inches in diameter, or larger than an ordinary breakfast saucer, presented by the nation of France; one gold medal, presented by the Emperor of Russia; one gold Knights Templar cross, presented by the King of Sweden; one cigar case and a pocketbook, contents unknown, all of which were taken possession of by the wife of the deceased, who was present. The inquest was held by Coroner Rollins, and I was not called."

Captain Thompson is the only survivor of the men named in the above entry. The captain, in the course of an interview, related the following story of the doctor's sudden death:

So that all Dr. Morton seems to have got out of the discovery was a French medal as big as a saucer, a medal from the Emperor of Russia and one from the King of Sweden—honors as empty as the statue of Dr. Wells.

As to which of these three claimants was the original discoverer it seems impossible to say. Hartford citizens have shown they believed in Dr. Wells's claim, while European monarchs decorated Dr. Morton as the discoverer. The claim of Jackson, the chemist, seems to have gone quite unrewarded.

HE AGREED WITH HER.

At the Same Time Her Frankness Was Not Pleasant.

A witty and popular New York clergyman, whom everybody knows by reputation, had a laughable and at the same time unpleasant experience recently, says the "Morning Journal."

One Sunday not long ago he was going up the steps of his Fifth avenue church, when he was asked by an old lady (who, of course, did not know him) to help her up the steps. With his usual courtly grace he complied with her request. On reaching the top steps she halted breathlessly and asked him who was going to preach to-day.

"The Rev. Mr. Blank," he replied, giving his own name.

"Oh, Lord!" exclaimed the old lady; "help me down again. I'd rather listen to a man sharpening a saw. Please help me down again. I reckon I won't go in."

The clergyman smiled and gently assisted her down the stairs again, remarking as he reached the sidewalk: "I wouldn't go in either if I wasn't paid for it."

PIOUS COURTING.

How Rev. John Brown, of Haddington, Popped the Question.

The Rev. John Brown, of Haddington, the author of the "Self-Interpreting Bible," was a man of singular bashfulness, accoring to the "Argonaut." His courtship lasted seven years. Six and a half years had passed away, and the reverend gentleman had got no further than he had been in the first six days. A step in advance must be made, and Mr. Brown summoned all his courage for the deed.

"Janet," said he one day, as they sat in solemn silence, "we've been acquainted now six years years and mair, and I've ne'er gotten a kiss yet. D'ye think I might take one, my bonnie lass?"

"Just as you like, John; only be becoming and proper wi' it."

"Surely, Janet, we'll ask a blessing."

The blessing was asked, the kissing was taken, and the worthy divine, overpowered with the blissful sensation, most rapturously exclaimed:

"Heigh, lass, but it is gude! We'll return, thanks!"

Six months later the pious couple were made one.

QUEER THINGS MADE OF GLASS.

PATENTS TAKEN OUT FOR COFFINS AND HOUSES OF THE BRITTLE STUFF.

MOUSETRAPS MADE OF IT.

Inventors Find It a Fine Material for Unusual Purposes.

NOT MAKING FORTUNES, THOUGH.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

C. W. McLean, of New Berne, N. C., is an inventor who is known at the patent office in Washington as the Glass Man. During the last few years he has obtained patents for a surprising number of devices in glass. Among these is a glass coffin, which is guaranteed proof against decay and rats. So long as no deliberate attempt is made to smash it, it ought to last forever. Another contrivance is a staircase made wholly of glass, steps, landings and newelpost. Yet another is a glass barrel. But perhaps the most remarkable invention of the Glass Man is a billiard table of glass.

The day may yet arrive when people will live in glass houses. A patent has been secured by another inventor for glass bricks of a peculiar pattern. The material of which they are composed being a first-rate nonconductor, these bricks will keep the cold out of a dwelling built of them, while admitting the light. It is claimed that they will exclude noise, being hollow. Furthermore, the inmates of a glass house need not be afraid of being under too close observation by neighbors, inasmuch as it is not requisite that the bricks shall be transparent. They may be of opaque ground-glass, or of any color suitable for decorative effect.

Glass bricks, of course, are expensive. People who live in glass houses will be able to afford to wear clothes of glass. Beautiful and most delicate fabrics are made out of spun glass. Nearly 20 years ago there was shown at the centennial exposition in Philadelphia a bonnet composed entirely of glass. At the world's fair in Chicago was shown a whole costume of that material. With a gown of glass would naturally go a pair of glass slippers.

A Pittsburg man named Smith has invented a process for making glass slippers in molds. They would not do very well for dancing. There is no reason why a glass gown should not be woven of iridescent glass, so that the wearer would look like an animated rainbow on a ballroom floor—one dazzling shimmer of ever-changing hues. Until recently the manufacture of iridescent glass was set down in the list of the lost arts. But in 1878 it was rediscovered, and now it is a common commercial article. It is made by exposing the melted glass to the vapors of salts of sodium.

The windowblinds of the glass house of the future will be of glass, of course. That is another patent, and the inventor suggests that such blinds may be made of whatever colors are desired. Baby in the nursery, perhaps, will play with glass building blocks, and at a suitable age he will receive a Christmas gift of a pair of roller skates with glass rollers. Both of these ideas have been patented. When he is old enough to go fishing, he will not dig worms in the garden, but will be provided with artificial bait in the shape of a hollow minnow of glass, coated on the inside partly with a solution of gold or silver, and partly with a luminous paint. The originator of this minnow says it is a brilliant object in the water, and calculated to compel the attention of any fish that has a particle of appetite.

Glass bedsteads may be proof against lightning and bugs, but it is hardly to be expected that glass houses should be free from mice. The inmates could hardly do better than to employ glass traps for the capture of such vermin. The great advantage of the glass mousetrap, according to the statement of the inventor, is that "if one mouse has entered the trap, he may be seen by others who chance to go that way, and they will be inclined to join the one inside, especially when they observe that he is nibbling a choice morsel." Up to date the glass mousetrap has not made itself popular, notwithstanding the important arguments in its favor, and of most of the other devices described it is unfortunately true that they have not proved profitable to the persons who contrived them. This remark, however, by no means applies to the glass lemon squeezer, which is already a familiar household utensil. The inventor of it is said to have sold his rights for $50,000.

One of the most remarkable inventions in glass was that of a Venetian named Joquin in 1656. He noticed that the scales of a fish called the bleak gave a milky hue to water, and that glass beads dipped into such water looked like pearls when dried. Subsequently the idea was conceived of making hollow beads of glass and lining them with the peculiar substance from the scales of the fish, and it is in this way that the so-called Roman pearls are now manufactured. It is to this substance that the iridescence of the scales of many species of fishes is due.

To the Venetians also must be attributed the earliest manufacture of mirrors on a commercial scale, soon after the beginning of the sixteenth century. Before that time small convex mirrors of glass were produced in Germany by blowing glass globes, into which a welted mixture of tin, antimony and resin was passed through a tube. The globe thus coated inside was subsequently cut into lens-shaped pieces. Venice enjoyed a monopoly of mirror-making for 150 years. The workmen had remarkable privileges, but any one of them who went away was obliged to return on requisition, the penalty for disobedience being the imprisonment of his nearest relatives. If then he refused to come back, emissaries were sent to kill him. Nevertheless, Colbert, when prime minister of France in 1665, imported 20 Venetian mirror-makers. The discovery of plate glass gave a great impetus to the industry, and since that day the French mirrors have been the best.

In the manufacture of the early Venetian mirrors a sheet of tinfoil was laid upon a flat surface, and mercury was poured over it. Then a sheet of glass was slid carefully over the mercury, and heavy weights were placed upon it for the purpose of squeezing out all but a thin film of the quicksilver. The tin and mercury having combined, the mirror with a few finishing touches was ready for use. This process continued to be employed up to about 60 years ago, when it was superseded by Baron Liebig's invention. Mercury is no longer employed, its use being attended by danger to health. Now a solution of pure silver is used instead, the metal being deposited on the glass by chemical means.

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1895.

All varieties of climate are obtainable in this great country at the same time. While the people of New York were sweltering on Saturday under the hottest day of the year, and for several years past, going west on about the same parallel of latitude into Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, the electric spark struck cyclonic snowstorms and blizzards. A foot of snow at Rawlins, Wyo., with the thermometer at 90 in Chicago and 97 in New York, shows our climatic resources. It is these excesses and sudden changes that are responsible for many of the mental and physical peculiarities of the American man and woman.

Judge McCarthy, of Philadelphia, writes a manly letter declining an independent nomination for superior judgeship, proposed by certain indiscreet friends. The judge was the victim of circumstances at the late convention, which made his nomination impracticable, and for which he was in no way personally responsible. He stands up under defeat like a true Democrat, and in a way that will be remembered to his advantage hereafter. In his letter he speaks in the highest terms of the Democratic judicial candidates, declaring "they are all able men and well qualified to adorn the bench."

It was a great day yesterday at the battle-field of Chickamauga, when the vice-president of the United States introduced in eloquent and fitting phrase, to speak of that bloody conflict and what has come after it, General Palmer, of Illinois, and General Gordon, of Georgia, who in the vigor of young manhood were leaders of the embattled hosts 32 years ago. The speeches of the two silver-haired veterans have the characteristics of that moving eloquence that speaks from great deeds, part of which they saw and all of which they were. It looks as if the recent events of the south have cemented and made perfect that Union of which poets have dreamed and statesmen prophecied.

Mr. Richard Croker, back in New York, says he is out of politics, which is a pretty sure sign he is in or is going into politics. When Croker is in, others are out. It is singular about these New York bosses. They are generally of Irish extraction, and come up from the masses. They have few advantages in the way of early education or family prestige. They are in touch with the people, and masters of district politics. They know all the ins and outs. Commencing as precinct leaders, they are advanced to ward and district leadership, and so on up. If you want a sample of what they are, and how they obtain position and influence, look at home. The same genus is found in all cities, and Pittsburg is no exception.

The new commander of the Grand Army says a suit will be instituted to test the question whether a pension is a vested right, and therefore irrevocable for any cause. This is not putting the Grand Army in a good position. It is right to revoke a fraudulent pension, and no one should stand up for that right with more earnestness than the honest and deserving pensioners, who, of course, comprise the greater number. The frauds are only the exceptions. On this question of a pension being a vested right Commissioner Lochren is better authority than Commander Walker. "A pension," says the commissioner, himself a gallant Union veteran, "is simply a bounty granted by an act of congress. If it were a vested right congress could not interfere with it in any way. As a matter of fact the legislative power can modify or repeal the pension laws whenever it sees fit. To consider a pension as a vested right is absurd. The supreme court of the United States has decided to the contrary three different times."

A news item that appeared in "The Post" some days ago, giving a report current in Philadelphia that dissatisfaction with the nomination of Judge Magee, by the friends of Mr. Bower, of Center county, would find expression in contesting the nomination of Judge Magee, is denied in various forms in newspaper articles and letters that have reached this office from Center county. It was simply an idle rumor, without authority from Mr. Bower or his friends. Some of Judge Magee's friends were indiscreet in provoking antagonisms where none should have existed; but this is not accepted as in any way reflecting on Judge Magee. The Bellefonte "Watchman," referring to the matter, says Mr. Bower and his friends appreciate Judge Magee's fitness and ability, and will work to secure his election, as well as that of the entire ticket. The "Watchman" concludes:

> Mr. Bower and his friends are Democrats. He is satisfied, and they are neither complainers nor kickers. He has written his congratulations to his successful competitors and stands ready to lend any service in his power to secure their election. His friends congratulate him on his course, and have their coats off ready for work. There are no sore spots among them to heal up. There are no disgruntled or dispirited Democrats here. Mr. Bower and his friends know nothing of, and will have nothing to do with, any nonsense of the kind reported to the "Post." Democrats in this section of the state are not built that way.

IN PRISON AT DISCRETION.

Within a year two states of the Union, Massachusetts and Illinois, have adopted a policy of indeterminate sentences for penitentiary convicts. This is in line with the system applied in this state to prisoners sentenced to the reformatory at Huntingdon. The courts can send to that institution any male criminal between the ages of 15 and 25 years not previously known to have been sentenced to a state penitentiary. The sentence of such a convict is simply to imprisonment in the Pennsylvania reformatory. The length of imprisonment is afterward determined by the reformatory managers, not exceeding the maximum term fixed by law for the particular crime. If the prisoner's record in the reformatory shows that there is a reasonable probability that he will remain at liberty without breaking the law, he is released; but if he violates his parole he may be arrested and compelled to serve the maximum sentence, together with a period equal to the time he was on parole.

Under the Illinois system the court imposes no sentence for a definite period of imprisonment, and the convict may be released by the prison authorities when he shows satisfactory signs of reformation, subject to reincarceration for the full term fixed by the law if he relapses into crime.

The Massachusetts law differs from those of Pennsylvania and Illinois in that it authorizes the courts, and not the managers of the penal institutions, to fix both a maximum and a minimum term of punishment, the convict to be set free conditionally when the minimum has been served, and may be held until the maximum expires.

At the prison congress, in session in Denver this week, Mr. Spaulding, secretary of the Massachusetts prison association, read a paper on the general subject of indeterminate sentences, in which he took ground in favor of the Massachusetts law, holding that legislators have no qualifications for fixing penalties; that it is better that the court should fix the term of punishment in each case than that the legislature should fix it for great classes of cases.

The indeterminate system has been in operation in a number of states for some years, but of course not for a sufficient time to justify a judgment on its results. Mr. Spaulding, at the Denver congress of experienced penologists, urged that the time has arrived for the general introduction of the system in penitentiaries. Warden Cassidy, of the eastern penitentiary of this state, however, does not hold with this view, and takes the broad ground that "all that has been done by legislation in the treatment of individuals for crime fails in results. The commutation law is a compromise with the prisoner, in which he gets all the benefit. The parole, or ticket of leave, and indeterminate sentence are for the criminal, who mostly secures the benefit. Probably it may happen that the public interests are protected." But Mr. Cassidy maintains that it remains to be demonstrated. Time will tell.

PRESIDENTIAL PICKINGS.

Governor Morton was put forward by the Republican state convention of New York as a candidate for president, but it is well understood this is only the "favorite son" complimentary dodge, and without any idea of a lasting or successful support of the governor by the New York delegates, who will be under the control of Boss Platt. In no other state of the Union is there any indication of a feeling favorable to the nomination of the governor. He is a fine specimen of millionaire mediocrity, and in the few positions he has held has chiefly made himself conspicuous by his lavish display of money. He does not rate as a second-class politician, let alone a statesman of high or low degree. Besides all that, Governor Morton is too old by 10 or 15 years for service as a candidate or president. He will get the votes of New York on the ballots in convention up to the hour when president-making begins in earnest, and then Boss Platt will railroad it over to the banner of Tom Reed. It is significant that in the New York convention, while Morton, Reed, Harrison and Allison were cheered lustily when spoken of as presidential probabilities, Governor McKinley was neither mentioned nor cheered, but was passed over in solemn silence. His recent revival of his tariff as an issue next year has made the cold shivers run down the Republican back, especially in New York, where the commercial leads the manufacturing interest.

At this time it is generally accepted as a fact that Platt and Quay will throw the votes of their states to Reed when the decisive hour arrives for making a nomination. Ohio will go for McKinley, Indiana for Harrison, Iowa and other western states for Allison. The ex-president in reality may be reckoned as out of the field, with the three great states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio against him. McKinley's nomination seems far away, indistinct and indefinite—a filmy cloud in the atmosphere. But there is something far more solid in Reed's chances, with New England, New York and Pennsylvania for him, with chances as good as the rest for southern delegates, and in fact far better, with the work he can do for himself as speaker of the next house. New England, New York and Pennsylvania will alone give Reed 212 votes, or one-fourth the whole convention, as a starter. At this time he appears to be decidedly in the lead. If McKinley can force his bill as an issue the outlook may change.

A "SUPERB OPPORTUNITY."

The excise battle in New York has its funny features as well as serious. In New York city the police commissioners have made a thorough and successful raid against Sunday selling, but for how long no one can tell. In the summer season the thirsty New Yorker crosses over to Brooklyn, goes to Coney Island and other resorts, or across the Hudson into New Jersey, and suffers no serious inconvenience. How it will be in winter is conceded to be another question. The law will be impossible of general enforcement. But in all the large cities of the state, except the metropolis, under Republican rule, cities like Brooklyn, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, no attempt is made to enforce the Sunday law, and it is not proposed that there shall be any such attempt. The "Times," which is the oldest Republican paper of Brooklyn, rejects the Warner Miller plank, and says it "will place the Republican party in a position that will leave it in a hopeless minority." The same view is taken by Republican papers of Buffalo and other cities.

Dr. Parkhurst, returning from Europe, renews his declarations in favor of local option on all phases of the excise question, but says so long as laws are on the statute book they must be enforced. He denounces Platt and Plattism as worse than Croker and Tammany. Doctor Parkhurst's advocacy of local option should moderate those zealots who see in it only a device of the wicked. He favors it on the principle that such questions can be better handled by the people immediately interested than by those at a distance, ignorant of the surroundings, which require for it exceptional treatment in such large cities as New York. He and others of his inclining reject the idea that local option means the breaking down of all barriers against Sunday traffic. They hold that in New York city the majority will keep a strict rein. Be this as it may, they argue, the one way to properly regulate is by the people themselves; not at Albany, but in the cities that have a vital interest in a satisfactory settlement.

What position the Democratic convention will take next week is by no means clear. If it declares for local option as against the Republican demand for the maintenance and enforcement of nagging blue laws, there will be a remarkable contest in the state this fall, with the result doubtful. In the country there is a prejudice in all parties in favor of these antiquated laws. In the cities there is a tremendous demand for their modification. Police Commissioner Fred Grant says that if the Democrats win in this year's election they will have Republican aid in repealing the blue laws, but that if the Republicans are successful they will accept the result as a mandate from the people to make the enforcement of these last-century statutes as rigid and unyielding as possible. The "World" thinks the situation gives the Democrats their opportunity, and an extraordinary chance to manifest wisdom and achieve victory. It asks Senator Hill what he is going to do with "his superb opportunity."

NOT AT THE CONFESSIONAL.

The old, old question of the rights and wrongs of the civil war, from the northern and southern standpoint, cropped out at the Chickamauga celebration, and in a way that gave considerable zest to the oratory, which as a rule was pitched to one grandly patriotic tune. If it was expected that the southern leaders who took part, many of them representative men of the "lost cause," were to get on the confessional block and confess that all they did in the four years of war was morally and politically wrong, for which they were very sorry, a great mistake was made. What they did say, willingly and sincerely, was that they were beaten; that they accepted the results, and would loyally bide by their renewed pledges of fealty to the Union. It was asking too much to call on these grizzled veterans to confess that they were wrong when they threw their lives and fortunes into the scale. States and communities don't do that for a cause they believe to be wrong. It was in this respect that Governor Woodbury, of Vermont, blundered; when he told his mixed audience of northern and southern hearers that, while during the war the southerners honestly believed they were right, they should now teach their children they were wrong. Governor Turney, of Tennessee ("Old Pete," as he is called), took exception to this, and said:

> I believed I was right during the four years and 19 days I served in the Confederate army, and at the end of that time I thought I was right. I still think I was right, and shall teach my children so. No one is more loyal to the stars and stripes than I, and no one is more loyal to the government, but I never can be convinced that the south was wrong.

Other southern soldiers and civilians spoke in the same spirit, although not in the same rugged way. They could not be persuaded to confess that they were wrong. They should not have been asked to do so, and especially not to teach the children that their fathers were in the wrong. We do not wonder at the spirit of the southern responses. The question is not a practical one, but a sentimental one, involving personal pride and self-respect. When the southern soldier says "You whipped me, and I accept the results of the whipping, and will loyally abide by the terms of peace imposed on me," he goes as far as the northerner has a right to ask. Anything beyond that, in the nature of confession that he believed the cause he risked life and fortune to maintain was a shameless and unrighteous cause, would lead to doubts of his sincerity. If he reaches that state of mind, all right; let him enjoy it. But it should not be demanded as part of the terms imposed by the conqueror on the conquered. As a matter of fact, it was not. Grant never asked such confession from Lee, and would have had poor opinion of Lee had he volunteered it. In better spirit than the Vermont governor, General Grosvenor, of Ohio, a gallant soldier and a Republican congressman, said:

> I am here to impugn no man's motives, to cast no slur upon any man; but I cannot but honor, from the standpoint of my observations of that which is chivalrous and brave and glorious in mankind—I cannot but honor the men who, even though they loved the Union, followed the flag of their states and plunged into the abyss of rebellion. They were terribly wrong, but they stood ready to die for the errors they espoused.

You can't ask such men to teach their children they were wrong. The war settled secession and slavery. No one north or south disputes that. These were the issues involved. The dangers of the future lie in another direction, in other sections of the Union, and must be faced by the men of the north and south alike. Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, in his little speech at Chickamauga, printed the other day, told more truth on that particular point than it was altogether pleasant to hear, although we have not seen that anyone has taken issue with him.

DURATION OF PANICS.

Measuring the panic of 1893, commencing in June of that year, it was of slight duration compared with the panic of 1873, when the country was under the highest kind of a protective tariff. For several years preceding 1873 there had been abounding prosperity. In four years there had been 25,000 miles of railroad constructed. Never was there greater speculation in real estate. Mills and furnaces were multiplied, and yet there were enormous importations of rails and other railway supplies. For the four years from 1869 to 1873 there was one of the most remarkable "booms" the country has ever seen.

Then came pay-day. The middle of September, 1873, the house of Jay Cooke & Co. failed. There was a furious decline in the stock market. Within two days following its failure 27 banks and brokers of New York and Philadelphia suspended. On the 20th of September the Union trust company of New York closed its doors with $6,000,000 liabilities. To ease the money market the government paid out $24,000,000 in greenbacks for bonds, but without any good effect. On the 23d of September there was a general bank suspension throughout the country. The plan of clearing house certificates was first adopted. The total issued at any one time in New York was $22,000,000. The premium for currency over certified bank checks was as high as 5 per cent. This lasted through October, and the last of the clearing house certificates were redeemed on the 1st of November, and the panic proper ended. But this did not end the effects of the panic. It was the work of years reaching solid ground. The mercantile failures in the three years following the panic reached $650,000,000, and the railroad defaults immediately preceding and following the panic were nearly $800,000,000. It was not until 1879 that the effects of the panic of 1873 had passed away. It lasted well on to six years. During its course it was distinguished by the first appearance of the tramp as a threatening factor. Labor disturbances were unusually acute. There were poverty, idleness and want. The great railroad riots in Pittsburg and vicinity, the greatest ever witnessed in the country, came midway in the panic of 1873. The troops were out in many states. We had a taste of both mob law and martial law.

Compared with the cyclonic panic of 1873, that of 1893 was only a heavy gale of wind. It has disappeared, and business and industry have attained their normal conditions. The worst features of the panic of 1893 were aggravated by a great party, through its newspapers and public men, howling calamity for partisan effect from one end of the Union to the other, an occupation of which they are now pretty thoroughly ashamed.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. H. Simmons, New Castle, Pa.—The Indian territory has no organized territorial government.

A Reader—As 10 seconds is the time credited in the final heat of the race, the man who bet that 10 seconds would be beaten loses.

Voter, City—Go to the assessor of your ward and see that your name gets on his list. Then you will be entitled to a vote, even if you were not assessed for taxation last year.

Swimmer, Erie, Pa.—The life-saving establishment of the United States embraces 244 stations; 182 on the Atlantic coast, 49 on the lakes, 12 on the Pacific coast, and 1 at the falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky.

P. J. C., Summit Mines, Pa.—This department does not appear in "The Sunday Post," but if you will designate what branch of the service you wish to enter we will give you the information desired the day after we receive your letter.

J. S., Beaver Falls—(1) Your first question is unintelligible. (2) Any place where coal is mined is properly a coal mine, but the term bank is frequently applied to those mines entering on the side of a hill where the slope of the coal is upward and the mine can be drained without pumping. "Country bank" is a term applied to a small bank where only two or three men work to supply coal for fuel to a small circle of consumers.

Student, City—It is impossible to say exactly how many words are in the English language, as new ones are constantly added. Shakespeare, with the richest vocabulary of any English writer, used only 16,000 words, while Milton got along with 8,000. A well-educated man rarely has a vocabulary of more than 3,000 or 4,000 words, and some people get through life comfortably on 200. A man to read the newspapers and well-written books needs to know at least 2,000 words. Definitions to about 200,000 English words appear in the Century dictionary.

MRS. FORD WILL FIGHT.

Declares the Stories Told About Her Are Untrue.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Relative to a dispatch from San Francisco, dated June 9, concerning the will of J. A. Ford, Mrs. Ford and her son Edward have called upon Vice-Consul General Shropshire here, and have made an emphatic denial of the accusations advanced. The widow says the statements are outrageously false in every respect, and declares that she is determined to contest the will and fight for her rights. When these are established she proposes to give her son the whole of the fortune. Edward Ford supports his mother, and he declares that he will aid her in setting herself right in the eyes of her family and the world.

Iron Pipe for Honolulu.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 22.—The Howard-Harrison iron works, of Bessemer, have made a contract with the city authorities of Honolulu for several thousand tons of 18-inch pipe. The order will be filled by the Howard-Harrison company as fast as possible. The plant readily secured the large contract abroad in the face of sharp domestic and foreign competition.

Army of West Virginia to Meet.

MIDDLEPORT, O., Sept. 22.—The Society of the Army of West Virginia holds its annual reunion here September 25, 26 and 27. General W. H. Powell, president, and department commander of Illinois, will be present with his staff.

French Defeated 6,000 Hovas.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Advices from Mojanda say that General Duchesne has surprised 6,000 Hovas in the Tsmainoudry defile. The Hovas were routed, and 80 of them were killed.

Fire in a Baden Village.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Fifteen houses have been destroyed by fire in the village of Emmingen, Baden.

THE FLOWER SHE WORE.

Here is the flower she wore last eve,
Just over her breast. As she waltzed with me
It broke from its stem, and fell down on my sleeve,
And I hid it away when she did not see.

It was rare with beauty and rich perfume;
It drugged my senses like wine almost,
Now, what has become of its lovely bloom?
It is scarcely more than a blossom's ghost.

It is quite like the love of a year ago
That made my life like a dream of bliss.
God! where now is its bloom and glow?
Death, have you anything dead as this?

Yes; my dead heart, that was once her toy,
Is quite as dead as her love or her flower—
Dead to pleasure and dead to joy—
Dead to her smiles, too, and dead to her power.

For she looked at me, and she smiled as of old;
It pleased her fancy to blow once more
On the wan, pale ashes, long since cold,
To see if the flame would leap up as before.

But quite as well might I put this rose
Out under the sun or the falling rain,
And ask it to bloom, as for her to suppose
That a love that had perished could live again.

—Ladies' Journal.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Vanderbilt to Wed Duke of Marlborough.

The news of the day for all students of history, as well as for all lovers of the great and wealthy, is the announcement of the engagement of the geart-granddaughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt to the descendant in the ninth generation of John Churchill, conqueror of France, ruler in all but name of England, and first Duke of Marlborough. A more notable engagement has not been announced in America since Jerome Bonaparte told a surprised and excited world that he desired to take to wife Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, says the Philadelphia "Times."

Miss Consuela Vanderbilt is the daughter of William K. Vanderbilt and the granddaughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt. She is about 18 years old, very tall, very vivacious and quite good-looking, with dark hair and a pronounced brunette complexion—she is heiress to one of the greatest fortunes in the world, and has only one care in life, that her father and mother are divorced. Of course it can scarcely be expected that so young a girl should have as yet very pronounced characteristics, but her friends say she has much sweetness of disposition and charm of manner, and her executive ability has already been tested. As is always the case with children of parents with great fortunes, she has been most carefully educated and trained to understand the responsibilities of her station, and to act as the mistress of a great establishment.

The young Duke of Marlborough is really one of the most promising of the young noblemen of England. Far from following in the footsteps of his father, whose reputation need not be recalled, he has already made his entry into politics and intends to devote himself to a public career. He was made the mover of the address of the lords in reply to the queen's speech on the opening of the present parliament, an honor generally conferred upon the most distinguished and promising of the younger members of the party in power. He is very young, having been born on November 13, 1871, so he is still short of his 24th birthday; his school was Eton, and his university was Cambridge, where he did very well at his books, and also played polo and cricket in a manner to satisfy contemporary requirements. He is also said to have—he ought to have—good taste in pictures, books and china; and altogether he is likely to do himself and his country credit. He is not likely to turn out a new Beaconsfield or Salisbury, but he may do as well as his grandfather, who was lord lieutenant of Ireland under Beaconsfield, and that will be doing infinitely better than any member of the Four Hundred whom Miss Vanderbilt might have married would ever have dreamed of doing.

The young duke, Charles-Richard John Spencer-Churchill, his name is, the ninth Duke of Marlborough and twelfth Earl of Sunderland, is really a Spencer by descent and a Churchill only by royal warrant. He is sprung from John Spencer, who was knighted about 1510, and whose descendants became Baron Spencer and Earl of Sunderland in the next century. It was the third Earl of Sunderland who took for his second wife Anne Churchill, the daughter of the great duke, and after the death of the Marquis of Blandford, the son of the Duke of Marlborough, the Churchill titles were confirmed to the children of Anne Churchill, and her son Charles thus became the second duke, and after the death of his half-brother by the first marriage of the Earl of Sunderland, the fifth earl. Besides the title of Duke of Marlborough, the Sunderlands also acquired the titles of Marquis of Blandford, Earl of Marlborough, Baron Churchill, Lord Churchill of Eynmouth, in the Scotch peerage, Prince of Nellenburg, of the Holy Roman empire. The English peerages give the duke as Prince of Mindelheim, but the "Almanach de Gotha" states that Nellenburg was substituted for Mindelheim in 1714.

Miss Vanderbilt's predecessors are worth glancing at. The first Duchess of Marlborough was, of course, Sarah Jennings, the confidante and favorite of Queen Anne, whose name will live in history as long as that of her illustrious husband—the woman who, "having been the wife of John Churchill," would not marry another man no matter what his rank. As Anne Churchill and her husband both died before her parents, the Churchill titles were never enjoyed by them.

Unfortunately there are nothing but modern authorities at hand as this is being written and consequently the names of one of two of the earlier peers cannot be stated. The fourth Duke of Marlborough is the first whose younger branches are still extant. This was George, born in 1739. He married Lady Caroline Russell, daughter of the then Duke of Bedford. His son George, born 1766, married Lady Susan Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway, and his son, the third George, born 1793, married his cousin, Lady Jane Stewart, also a Galloway. John, the seventh duke, born 1822, married Lady Frances Vane, daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry, and the late duke, George, born 1844, married Lady Albertha Hamilton, daughter of the Duke of Abercorn.

It was the late duke who, as is well known, married secondly Mrs. Hammersley, born Lily Price, famous in New York for her beauty and riches. The great fortune she brought him was absolutely necessary to him, as his extravagance, not to say profligacy, had reduced Blenheim, the proud estate purchased for his great ancestor by the nation after the battle of that name, almost to denudation.

His first wife divorced him in 1883, and his second wife was never persona grata at the English court, until her third marriage, with the gallant and popular Lord "Bill" Beresford.

Miss Vanderbilt will on her marriage become the third American duchess of our time—the relations of all three being curiously close. The first was the present Dowager Duchess of Manchester, Consuelo Yznaga, after whom Consuela Vanderbilt is named, the lifelong friend of her father, and the second was the second wife of her prospective husband's father. It is worthy of recollection also that the uncle of the present duke, the late Lord Randolph Churchill, married Miss Jerome.

KILLED A SCHOOL GIRL.

Then Stinson Took His Own Life by Shooting.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Sept. 22.—M. E. Stinson, of St. Louis, formerly agent for the Rock Island railroad, at Fairfield, Ia., at which point his parents reside, shot and killed Miss Arta Moore, of Panora, at an early hour this morning, and then committed suicide. The girl has for some time past been a student at Iowa college. She came here from Grinnell Friday night, and was met by Stinson. The couple took rooms at the Asher house, where the tragedy occurred. The reason for the killing is unknown. Stinson simply left a note to his father to take charge of his remains, making no explanation.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

NO PAPERS FOR THEM.

Fayette County Judges Refuse to Naturalize Ignorant Foreigners.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Sept. 22.—Yesterday was naturalization day in court, says the "Standard," and representatives of nearly every country on the globe presented themselves for the purpose of abjuring allegiance to the country of their nativity and taking the oath prescribed by Uncle Sam for citizenship in the United States. Judges Ewing and Mestrezat were both on the bench. It has been the rule of court for some time that applicants for citizenship must be familiar with our government and its institutions before the distinction of citizenship will be conferred.

John Erwin, a native of Ireland, and a resident of Dunbar township, presented himself with a smiling countenance. He is fairly intelligent, but failed to properly acquaint himself with the constitution.

"Who makes the laws for this country?" asked Judge Mestrezat.

"The people," John replied.

"Who makes the laws for Great Britain?" the judge inquired.

"The queen," was the answer.

"Have you read the constitution of the United States?"

"No, sir."

"Application refused," Judge Mestrezat remarked. "You must acquaint yourself with our government. Next."

John Koing was taken in charge by Judge Ewing. The applicant is a German, but unable to read or write English. He speaks fairly well and his interview with the court was quite lengthy.

"Are you married, John?" the judge asked.

"Oh yes!"

"Any children?"

"Yep! enght."

"Why do you want to be a citizen of this country?"

"Oh! for fun."

"Where would the fun come in?" asked the court.

"Oh! to vote and pay tax."

"Where are the laws of this country made?" the court inquired.

"In the court house," the witness seriously replied. John didn't get through, but he made a big attempt.

John Yuhass, Matt Sadler and Nicholas Petrick were then interviewed by the court. They had not read the constitution, and knew little about it, and were refused. John Piper was questioned by Judge Ewing. He was unable to tell the court the capital of Pennsylvania. He thought it was located at Pittsburg, but finally decided it was at Uniontown.

SUPREME COURT CASES.

Business to Come Up in the Term Beginning Next Month.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The United States supreme court will meet again on Monday, October 4. On that day, after assembling, the justices will call upon the president. The business of the court will commence on the 15th. The important cases that were pending at the last session were set for early hearing, and will be called Monday, October 21. Among them are the following:

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad company vs Willard L. Brown, relating to the responsibility of a corporation for an accident to an employe while the employe was acting under instructions from a foreman, and had an opportunity to know the danger he incurred.

The Flournoy live stock company vs William H. Beck. This is a case where the company filed a bill in equity against Captain Beck, of the United States army, acting Indian agent of the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservation in Nebraska, asking an injunction to prevent Beck from interfering with the possession by the company, and its lessees of certain reservation lands, which the company had obtained from the Indians. The circuit court of appeals decided against the Flournoy company.

The steamship Delaware, Thomas Thomas vs Charles H. Winnet and others, involves a construction of the act of February 13, 1893, relating to navigation of vessels and bills of lading. The act was intended to protect shippers and compel vessel-owners transporting merchandise from the United States to exercise due diligence to make the vessel seaworthy, and to be properly manned and equipped. In the present case a collision occurred while the vessel was in charge of a duly licensed pilot. The question arises whether the owners are not in such case exempt from any damage, which may occur.

One of the important cases which will be called early in the term is the case of Lawrence P. Miller vs W. Briggs Green, known as the South Carolina registration case. In this Chief Justice Fuller sat as a circuit judge, and upon request Associate Justice Harlan allowed an appeal to be taken from the decision of the court.

Among some of the important cases which have been filed since the adjournment, and which will probably receive attention during the coming term, are the following: The United States vs Elverton R. Chapman, one of the sugar witness cases; Charles D. Long vs Charles Lochren, commissioner of pensions.

FIVE YOUNG MEN DROWNED.

They Lost Their Lives at Chicago While in Bathing.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Five persons were drowned while bathing in Lake Michigan to-day. Three young men lost their lives while in the water at the foot of Lawrence avenue, and two boys were drowned off Barry avenue. The drowned are:

Robert Becker, 19 years old, body recovered and taken to an undertaking establishment; George Engel, 11 years old; William Elliott, 11 years old; Oscar Huber, 21 years old; Otto Schweiger, 20 years old. Becker, Huber and Schweiger went out in a boat with three other young men. All went in bathing, and before anyone had noticed it, the boat had drifted away from them. The three who were drowned were unable to swim the distance to the boat.

PERSONALS.

—Mrs. Hearst's collection of laces in her Washington home is insured for $50,000.

—Senator Peffer has purchased a controlling interest in the Topeka "Advocate," a Populist weekly.

—Dr. Meldon, of Dublin, thinks he is the heaviest bicycle rider in the world. He weighs 378 pounds.

—Rudyard Kipling is said to have been jilted by six London girls before he wooed and won his American wife.

—It is said that Mrs. John A. Logan, who was a guest at Louisville during the recent Grand Army gathering in that city last week, will spend the winter abroad.

—Lewis Bates, the richest negro in Chicago, and reputed to be worth $300,000, laid the foundation of his fortune the night of the great fire, when he made $60 by carrying trunks in an express wagon. He was born in slavery, and is 70 years old.

—Captain S. L. Hinde, who read a paper before the British association the other day on cannibals, says that all the races of the Congo basin in Africa practice cannibalism, and that while it is prevented in some portions by the white civilization, in other parts of the basin it is on the increase.

MEN-OF-WAR GO INTO CHINA.

Five British Cruisers Sail Up the Yang-Tse-Kiang to Check an Uprising.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A special cablegram from Shanghai received here to-day reports that the British cruisers Aeolus, Spartan, Rainbow, Caroline and Daphne are ascending the River Yang-Tse-Kiang, in consequence of information that foreigners are being threatened with violence in the interior of China.

The "Times" to-morrow will print a dispatch from Hong Kong which says that at the annual examination in Canton thousands of students were given copies of an imperial decree in which the doctrines of the Christians were fiercely condemned. The decree uses the following language:

"A stupid, black-haired race is establishing sundry sects, and they regard not their own lives, but pretend to rise again as immortal men and women. They congregate, and, abandoning chastity, behave like obscene birds and beasts.

"Faithful Confucians must shoot and stone and behead them without mercy.

"I, the emperor, command the authorities to eradicate these weeds and vermin. Kill the serpents. Throw them to the wolves and tigers, because there is no salvation for them, either against heaven-sent calamities or misfortunes caused by human agencies."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Minister Denby has completed at last the arrangements for the investigation of the missionary riots at Cheng Tu, in the province of Szechuen, western China. He cabled Secretary Olney to-day that the Chinese government had withdrawn its opposition to the commission, and that the latter would start at once for the scene of the riots. The riots at Cheng Tu occurred late last spring, but owing to the distance of Cheng Tu from the coast weeks elapsed before even the first reports reached the cable terminus. While no American missionaries were killed, much valuable mission property was destroyed, and the purpose of the commission is to fix the responsibility for the outrages, secure the punishment of the guilty parties and probably financial reparation for the losses sustained by the missionaries. As the British missions suffered much more than the American missions, and in their case there was actual loss of life, our state department sought to secure the co-operation of the British government in making the investigation and in a joint demand upon the Chinese government for full reparation, just as was done in the case of the Ku Cheng investigation.

The British government consented at first, and charged one of their consuls to represent it, but delayed sending the latter so long that our own government, finding that the British would not be ready until well along in the fall, determined upon independent action. The Chinese government did not relish the plan, but, according to Mr. Denby's dispatch, it has finally given its consent to the inquiry, and will send a Chinese official as a member of the commission.

The representatives of our government will be Sheridan P. Read, United States consul at Tien Tsin; Commander Francis M. Barber, United States naval attache at Tokio, and Fleming D. Cheshire, the interpreter of the United States legation at Peking. Mr. Cheshire will go as the secretary of the commission.

Although nothing is said on the subject at the department, it is probable that Mr. Denby has been obliged, in order to secure the consent of the Chinese government to the inquiry, to abandon his plan of appointing an American missionary as one of the members of the commission. Mr. Cheshire probably fills the place intended for the missionary. The commission will start at once from Tien Tsin, but owing to the great distance from that place to Cheng Tu, the journey, which must be made overland and without the aid of railroads, will consume at least a month. It will probably be well along in November, therefore, before the real work of investigation begins.

ANOTHER BRITISH SORE.

London Globe Says the Americans Have Appropriated Hawaii.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The "Globe" this afternoon, commenting upon the fact that an American sugar planter has been given the exclusive right to land a submarine telegraph cable on Hawaii, says:

"The importance of this announcement cannot be overestimated. Whether the other powers will allow the United States to carry out its dog-in-the-manger policy remains to be seen. It would be well, however, if immediate representations on the subject were made at Washington. The whole business looks like a gigantic piece of bounce. The Americans appear to have appropriated the Hawaiian group entirely to themselves."

BLESSED BY THE POPE.

Cardinal Taschereau Cables the Sympathies and Prayers of Canada.

QUEBEC, Sept. 21.—Cardinal Taschereau sent the following cablegram to the pope on account of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the taking of Rome by the troops of Victor Emanuel:

"On this sad anniversary, which so cruelly reopens all the wounds in your paternal heart, it is for me a duty of filial piety, most holy father, to express to you the pain which all the Catholics of Canada feel. The pastors and all the faithful extend to heaven their suppliant prayers that your chains may be broken and that the vicar of Christ, the supreme chief of the church, the father of peoples, the friend and protector of the sciences, be given the liberty to which he is entitled.

"CARDINAL TASCHEREAU."

Cardinal Taschereau received the following answer from Cardinal Rampolla:

"Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, Can.:

"The token of faithfulness and attachment from your eminence on behalf of your clergy and your people has been received with gratefulness by the holy father, who grants to all his apostolic blessing."

POLITICIANS NOT WANTED.

New Irish Movement to Be Kept Out of Their Hands.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—William Lyman, treasurer of the Irish national league of America, and C. O'Connor McLaughlin, late editor of the "Irish Republic," arrived in Chicago to-day. They are the vanguard of the eastern delegates to the Irish "new movement" convention, which will open in the Y. M. C. A. hall Tuesday next.

Special care will be taken to keep the movement from falling into the hands of men interested more than anything else in American politics. Any attempt to put in office any man known to be active in American politics will be strenuously opposed. The "Irish Republic" a year ago warned Irishmen against letting it into the hands of men for whom the presidential campaign of 1896 was likely to provide bread and butter. These lines, it is stated, will be strictly adhered to, no matter what move may be made to the contrary.

TWO BOYS SUFFOCATED.

One Overcome by Gas From a Well and the Other Tried to Aid Him.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Sept. 22.—This morning two sons of James Higginbotham, living near here, were suffocated in a well, upon which work was in progress. One of the boys went down to look at the hole, and was overcome. His brother went to his aid, and also died, and a third boy only escaped death in the same manner by being pulled up by members of the family.

THE STATE ELECTIONS

This fall will be the last general contests before the presidential campaign of 1896. "The Pittsburg Post" will continue to give full and accurate political information, together with all the other latest news of the world, in an eight, ten and twelve page paper, for one cent a copy. All Democrats should read it. Order from your newsdealer or write "The Post," Pittsburg, Pa.

ANOTHER CUP RACE CERTAIN.

Mr. Rose Will Exact No Conditions From the New York Yacht Club.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The town residence of Mr. Rose, who has challenged the New York yacht club for a race for the America's cup, is a beautiful house in Hill street. The representative of the Associated Press saw him to-night. Mr. Rose is a tall, athletic-looking man, about 40 years of age, with a bronzed face. He was asked for particulars regarding his challenge for the America's cup, and replied:

"Yes, I am going to challenge for the cup. I have sent a preliminary message to the secretary of the New York yacht club, and I have also communicated with J. Pierpont Morgan on the subject. The formal challenge will go through the Royal Victoria yacht club next week, as soon as the designer and I shall have agreed on the dimensions of the yacht which is to be built and other particulars which, it is necessary to incorporate in the challenge. The yacht will be designed by Soper, and it will be built at Fay's yard, in Southampton. I can give you no further particulars, as, really, they are not settled yet."

"Shall you make it a condition that the races for the America's cup must be held elsewhere than in the vicinity of New York?" was asked.

'Certainly not," replied Mr. Rose. "I shall make no conditions, though, of course, I am not anxious that the races shall be held wehere there will be no chance of interference, and I have no doubt that the New York committee feel the same way."

"It was feared," observed the interviewer, "that the recent fiasco would prevent any Englishman from challenging again."

"Oh no," said Mr. Rose; "the affair is regretted on both sides. A certain amount of friction is inseparable from all international sporting events, but that will not deter us from trying again."

The wealthy gentlemen mentioned by the "Field" as being prepared to build a cutter to challenge for the America's cup in 1896, provided the New York yacht club would consent to sail the matches in waters where the yachts could not be interfered with, as was mentioned in a dispatch on Saturday to the Associated Press, is now announced to be Sir George Newnes. Sir George Newnes had sat for the Newmarket division of Cambridgeshire since 1885 until the late general election as a Liberal, when he was defeated by Harry McCalmont, who is himself an enthusiastic yachtsman, and is said to be half owner of Valkyrie III. Sir George Newnes is the proprietor of several popular serial publications, including "Tit-Bits," the "Strand Magazine" and "The Westminster Gazette," which is one of the English newspapers which has not hesitated to criticise Lord Dunraven for his action in withdrawing from the third race for the America's cup.

The secretary of the royal squadron writes to the banking firm of Laycock, Goodfellow & Bell that he has cabled their offer of £1,000 for a race between Defender and Valkyrie III. in other than American waters to the New York yacht club, but that he fears it is too late in the season to arrange the match. The same firm sends to the "Sportsman" a check for £25 as a prize for the best design for a gold cup to be given by them for a contest in 1896 in America, England or Australia, between yachts which do not exceed 90 tons.

READY TO INVADE OHIO.

Randall Club Expects to Go 400 Strong Next Saturday.

Preparations for the trip to Columbus next Saturday by the Randall club, on invitation of the Ohio state committee, are going forward. Mr. Mammaux, one of the committee of arrangements, said last night there would probably be over 400 who will go to help along the big Democratic meeting. Governor Campbell has sent the following letter to the president of the club:

"I am in receipt of one of the notices sent out calling the Randall club together for the purpose of attending our meeting at Columbus upon the 28th inst. I beg to thank you most heartily for the interest being taken in this matter, and hope you will say to the gentlemen of the club that I feel very grateful indeed that they should so heartily respond to our call. Trusting I may see you all and take you by the hand upon that day,

"I am sincerely,
"JAMES E. CAMPBELL."

Two Tragedies Near Parkersburg.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 21.—Two brothers named Cavan shot and killed a man named Bird at Meldahls, six miles out, at 11 o'clock to-night, and a man named Tom Harnish stabbed an unknown man to death at Waverly, 17 miles below here at midnight. The prosecuting attorney, coroner and a posse left for Waverly, while the assistant prosecuting attorney and the assistant coroner went to Meldahls.

UNFORTUNATE MISTAKES.

Lost a Fortune by Marrying and Hasn't the Husband.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Boyer, who kept a boarding house at Low Point, Dutchess county, has apparently lost a fortune by marrying a second time. A lawyer from Quebec, Ont., named C. H. De Cand, visited Low Point yesterday to inform Mrs. Boyer that she was the heiress to a large estate in Canada, left to her by a relative, on condition that she remain a widow.

He found the woman he was in search of, but ascertained from her that she had wedded again a few years after the death of her first husband. Mr. De Cand said that the fortune was a large one, but Mrs. Boyer is now plainly not entitled to it. The woman and her second husband have not lived together for a long time.

JOKES.

The poet's season passes now,
No more of rustling maples
He sings. His mind is bent on ham
And other grocery staples.

The purling brooks and mossy banks
He leaves—the fate is cruel—
For discourse dull among the shops
On winter clothes and fuel.

—Washington Star.

"Which stands the higher in your country, the politician or the literary man?" asked the visiting Englishman.

"Oh," answered the careless native, "they are about even, I guess. One gets vindicated and the other gets syndicated."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs.—It is so easy to tell an old maid by her dissatisfied look, you know."

Miss—And a married woman by her disappointed one.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Jack—Half a dozen of my girl cousins are growing up, and I am considering the question as to whether I should stop kissing them. What do you think?

"There's only one rule, my dear fellow. When they are old enough for you to enjoy it, then it's time to stop."—Life.

"And you will never forget me?" asked the summer resort girl of her lover, the dry goods clerk.

"Never," he said absently; "is there anything more to-day?"—Detroit Free Press.

Figures may not lie, but the introduction of the bloomer costume is giving unpleasant emphasis to many unwelcome truths.—Chicago Dispatch.

She was rather proud of her ears, and she blushed with pleasure when he blurted out: "I'm mighty glad you never had your ears pierced."

"Why?" she asked, in expectation of a compliment.

"Why, hang it all, it costs money to buy earrings," he returned. That's why she considers him a mean thing.—Chicago Post.

BROWN GETS HIS ORDERS.

MAYOR M'KENNA MAKES PUBLIC HIS POSITION IN THE POLICE SCANDAL.

NO JURISDICTION PLEADED.

THE CITY'S CHIEF MAGISTRATE SAYS HE HAS NOT POWER TO INVESTIGATE.

ORDINANCES ARE QUOTED.

Yesterday afternoon Mayor McKenna put himself on record regarding an investigation of the police force. Director J. O. Brown, of the department of public safety, had, about 10 days ago, requested the mayor to make inquiry into the charges publicly made against the police officials, and since that time the mayor's reply has been anxiously awaited. When it came yesterday it was in effect, "Do it yourself."

To substantiate this position the mayor refers to the law on the subject, which sets forth that the director has the full power to investigate or request councils to do so. If the latter method is adopted the chairmen of both branches are compelled to name one man each as a committee, while the accused names the third, and in case of failure of the latter to do so he is named by the chairmen of councils. The mayor bases his decision on an act passed April, 1865. In case councils act in the matter, the mayor declares, he has no more jurisdiction in the matter than a magistrate or any alderman, simply the right to issue summons and other necessary papers. The long-expected letter is as follows:

"Mayor's Office,
Pittsburg, Sept. 20, 1895.

"Hon. J. O. Brown, Director of Department of Public Safety of the City of Pittsburg:

"Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on my return from the city of Louisville, on the 16th inst., of an official communication dated the 11th inst. in which you call my attention to certain charges printed in city newspapers arraigning the city police force and officials of your department on charges of corruption, extortion and dishonesty. My delay in replying to the request contained in said communication, respectfully and courteously asking me in my official capacity to conduct an investigation of the same with a view to enlisting all the facts and exposing the guilty, was occasioned solely by my desire to investigate the extent of my powers and duty in the proposed investigation, so that the proceedings might have the authority and sanction of law.

"I fully concur with the sentiments expressed in your communication that the charges and specifications published against the officers of your department, when preferred by responsible persons, should be investigated to the fullest extent, and that the guilty ones should be properly punished. The fair name and reputation of our city are involved, and certainly action should be taken to expose the wrong-doers and vindicate the city.

"Your quotation in said communication of the section of the charter of the city of Pittsburg reading as follows: 'The mayor shall have general supervision of all the departments, with power to direct their offices within their duties under the law and ordinances,' and on which you rely for the assertion that in your view it becomes my duty as mayor to conduct a public and complete investigation of the matters and allegations affecting the police in the city of Pittsburg, made through the public press, I have to respectfully state that from its language and words no such power is conferred upon my office to investigate the conduct of your department or the officials under you. It is true that said section quoted empowers the mayor to direct their officers within their duties under the law and ordinance. Thus far my duty is plain, and I have no disposition to shrink from the same or to evade it. It is expressly to direct you as director of public safety within your duty and under the law and ordinance; consequently, in view of your communication disclosing the charges and accusations involving the conduct of your subordinates in the police department in the city of Pittsburg, I have to respectfully call your attention to the fact that you are the director of the department of public safety, elected as such by the councils of the city of Pittsburg, and that by the law and ordinances you are invested with the power and duty of selecting and employing all members of the police force with discretionary power of disciplining and dismissing the same arbitrarily or after trial.

"All members of the police force being thus under your command, subject to your control and immediate supervision by law and ordinances, you are officially responsible for their honest and legal discharge of their duties. If the police violate any of the laws, ordinances or regulations of the city or of your department, on you devolves the legal duty of enforcing said regulations and laws, and it has been your purpose to exercise said powers and to dismiss or suspend at your pleasure such of your police or subordinates as from time to time have been charged and found guilty of infraction of the law or of your orders.

"In the particular accusations so publicly preferred against the department officials and the police generally, as specified in the public press, I have therefore to direct you as the director of public safety of the city of Pittsburg to at once proceed to hold and conduct a public investigation of the said charges quoted in your letter to me as involving the integrity, efficiency and honor of your subordinates. That you may know the law under which I am advised the proceedings should be conducted legally, and the investigation be as thorough in searching as the public demands. I respectfully call your attention to certain acts of assembly which I here refer to as bearing on the proceedings.

"This, in case you, as director of public safety, would include that city councils had also jurisdiction over the whole subject matter of these charges. By act of April 6, 1867, clause 65, it is provided that councils shall have authority to fully investigate charges against officers or agents appointed by or under the authority of city councils, and to fully investigate charges against said officers 'or such other matters as they deem proper,' and empowers the mayor, at the request of councils, to issue subpenaes and compulsory process to compel an attendance of persons and the production of books and papers before the council or any committee of the same, and meets an objection confronting me at the outset, and prevents my exercising as mayor the power of conducting an investigation.

"As mayor alone I am not vested with the power of issuing subpenaes and enforcing compulsory attendance, an indispensable requisite in a legal investigation of the character proposed.

"By an ordinance passed March 19, 1874, clause 5, the provisions of the said act of assembly and the power conferred therein have been reinacted into an ordinance in the city of Pittsburg. Its provision I also submit as bearing on the question of the means for your procedure, and as providing a full remedy of a full investigation of the general charges and arraignments on the police department of the city of Pittsburg in the event of your own investigation developing a state of affairs warranting the exercise of jurisdiction of city councils, as provided for in said act.

"In conclusion I have to respectfully assure you of my heartiest and most sincere co-operation in all matters pertaining to a searching and thorough investigation of all the charges which have been thus publicly made against your department and its management, trusting that the examination and investigation which I hereby direct you to have made may elicit the truth, and that the ends of justice may be fully attained and no guilty man escape.

"Very respectfully yours,
"B. M'KENNA, Mayor.

After Director Brown got the mayor's letter and considered its purport he promptly decided to take the bull by the horns and investigate the charges himself. He decided to begin it at 10 o'clock this morning at Central station, and addressed the following to Magistrate Doherty:

PITTSBURG, Sept. 20, 1895.

"Hon. Jeremiah Doherty, Police Magistrate, City:

"Dear Sir—The newspapers of our city have, from time to time, contained charges of a most serious character reflecting upon the integrity of the police force under my control. These charges have been based upon reiterated statements said to have been made by you personally, and which you claim you are able to prove.

"You have charged that these men, or some of them, are guilty of extortion and bribery. Said officers of the bureau of police are, as you well know, Roger O'Mara, superintendent; George Waggoner, assistant superintendent; William McKelvey, inspector of the First police district; Henry Whitehouse, of the Second police district; Richard Kelly, of the Third police district. If the allegations made have the semblance of truth in them the officers so charged are wholly unfit to remain longer upon the police force.

"Under the law, 'the care, management, administration and supervision of police affairs, and all matters relating to the police force,' are confided to the department of public safety. I am ready and anxious to perform to the fullest extent my duty as the responsible head of the department. I therefore now respectfully and earnestly request you to present to me forthwith, and in writing, the charges you have to prefer against any one of the said officers, and which within 24 hours after receiving the same I will openly, publicly and thoroughly hear and investigate. The responsible positions held by us make it imperative that such charges should be examined.

"We owe it as a duty to the community and to ourselves to see that such charges shall not be suppressed or lightly passed over. It is due to those accused that they should be brought face to face with their accusers and given an opportunity of meeting and explaining, if possible, the matters with which they stand charged.

"I shall aid and co-operate with you to my fullest ability in promoting a searching investigation of the charges you have made.

"If you decline reducing your charges to writing, I then desire to say that I shall proceed with the investigation, hearing all parties under oath, their witnesses and counsel, openly and publicly, and shall expect your earnest and active aid in reaching the truth.

"I am ready to proceed with this matter in the police court room, No. 1 police station, to-morrow, Saturday, morning, at 10 o'clock, and continue the open session from day to day till all are heard.

"If this day and hour will not suit you, I ask you to name the hour on Monday on which you can be present.

"I respectfully ask a written acknowledgment from you of the receipt hereof. Yours very truly,

J. O. BROWN,
Director Dep't of Public Safety.

Director Brown also addressed a similar letter to Magistrate Donahoe.

BRIBES FOR DURANT.

One Witness Against Him Was Offered $500 to Swear Falsely.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The prosecution in the case of Durant announced to-day that its witnesses would be through with direct examination next Wednesday. The crowd at the trial to-day exceeded in size that of any previous day since the case opened.

George King, the organist, was recalled for further cross-examination. After a few unimportant questions from the opposing attorneys, King was excused, to the general surprise, it having been expected that the prosecution would interrogate him closely upon the alleged variations in his statements concerning Durant, made at different times.

Frank O. Sidewann, formerly janitor at the church, testified that on April 3, the day Blanche Lamont disappeared, the gas fixtures were in perfect order. Witness said that in the latter part of March, Durant and King had put in a new lock on one of the doors to which they only had keys. They had stated their object was to keep out of the library persons who had no business there. The ex-janitor testified that several times he had found the doors in the church unlocked. He had attached no importance to their being unlocked.

Adolph Oppenheim, a pawnbroker, testified that on the 4th and 10th of April Durant came to his store and offered for sale a ring with a small chip diamond. The witness selected a ring from those identified as belonging to Blanche Lamont, and said that was the ring offered him by Durant. He had declined to purchase it, and Durant had taken it away with him.

The witness stated that since testifying at the preliminary examination he had received two letters offering him bribes to modify his testimony. One of the letters offered him $500 on condition that he stated on the stand that he could not positively identify Durant. He was not to see any one in connection with the bribe until after he had given his testimony, when the money would be paid to him. The second letter was of a similar character. The witness said he had turned both letters over to the police.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

Collisions Between Vessels and an Encounter With a Whale.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The steamer Sunol, which left last night for Oregon ports, returned to-day for repairs. After leaving port she collided with a 60-foot whale. The leviathan's tail got tangled up with the propeller, breaking the blades and leaving the vessel in an almost disabled condition.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.—The steamer Sagamore, from Boston, had her bows injured to-day in a collision with the African steamer Benin in a fog at the mouth of the Mersey. The Benin's bow plates were stove in. The Sagamore minimized the force of the collision by reversing her engines.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The steamers Constantine and Trevethick collided to-day off the entrance to the River Tyne. The Constantine was cut to the water's edge, and was run ashore to prevent foundering. The crew were rescued by means of life-line rockets.

CARDIFF, Wales, Sept. 20.—The steamer Turkestan, which sank the Edam yesterday, arrived here to-day with her bows badly stove.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 20.—It is reported here that the schooner Penokee has gone down, with all hands. The Penokee left Buffalo for Milwaukee with 564 tons of coal 28 days ago. Since she left that port nothing has been heard of her. She carried a crew of about seven men.

An Honest Tramp.

AKRON, O., Sept. 20.—Two weeks ago Mrs. Jacob Weiming, of Uniontown, gave a tramp a pair of her husband's cast-off trousers in the lining of which, unknown to her, was concealed $200. Yesterday the tramp brought back the money, saying he had not discovered it for a week and that he had walked back 150 miles to return it. Weiming gave the man a position, and he has promised to go to work. His name he gave as Jesse Zing, and says that his parents are well-to-do people of West Avon, Conn.

Jay Cooke's Daughter Killed.

OGONTZ, Pa., Sept. 20.—Mrs. Moorehead, wife of the superintendent of the Northwood cemetery, Oaklane station, was instantly killed and her daughter fatally injured to-day by being struck by a train on the North Pennsylvania railroad. Mrs. Moorehead was a daughter of Jay Cooke.

The Atmosphere of Love

Is a pure, sweet breath. This desideratum is one of the results of using SOZODONT, which not only invigorates and preserves the teeth, but renders the mouth as fragrant as a rose.

FAILURES OF FILIBUSTERS.

THE TUG GEORGE W. CHILDS COULD NOT LAND MUNITIONS OF WAR IN CUBA.

HAS GIVEN UP THE ATTEMPT.

Capture of Arms and Ammunition on a Bahama Island.

INSURGENTS BURNING VILLAGES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The filibustering expedition of the Philadelphia tug George W. Childs, Captain Swain, has met with signal failure, and after a three months' attempt to land arms and ammunition on Cuban shores, those in charge have abandoned this project. This fact was established to-day, when a request was received at the custom house to cancel the Childs's foreign register, and explaining that a coastwise register had been taken out at Tampa, Fla.

That the Childs was engaged in an unsuccessful effort to provide munitinos of war to the Cuban insurgents there is no doubt. It was only because of the vigilance of the United States customs authorities at Key West that the attempt proved abortive. E. H. Southard, the mate, and Engineer Harvey Chester, of the George W. Childs, have returned from Cuba, together with some of the crew. The prompt action of the secretary of the treasury in ordering a close watch on all vessels in Florida waters was all that prevented the Childs from carrying 75 boxes of Winchester rifles and several scores of boxes of ammunition to the Cuban revolutionists.

The George W. Childs cleared from this port on May 17 for Kingston, Jamaica. Upon the arrival of the Childs at Kingston, Captain Swain and Mate Southard became dissatisfied, and decided to throw up their commissions. The Childs was then manned by native officers and crew, and the American contingent, including Engineer Chester, returned to New York. They are in total ignorance of what has been done since their departure, but it is thought that the Cubans, realizing the futility of further attempts, sent the Childs back to Florida, and now that she is provided with a coasting license, her appearance here may be looked for soon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The state department has received, through the British embassy, and referred to the department of justice, a copy of a letter from the governor of the Bahama islands, in which it is stated that on August 30 a quantity of arms, ammunition, etc., was discovered on an uninhabited island, known as Grassy Cay, off the southern edge of Andros island, in the Bahama group. These articles had evidently been quite recently placed there. It is presumed, the letter says, that the shippers of these munitions of war, apparently residents of the state of Florida, intended to convey them to the Cuban insurgents. The attention of the state department is unofficially called to the matter, in case the department is willing to inquire, and inform the British authorities by whom and by what vessel these munitions of war were shipped from Florida, and illegally landed in the Bahamas.

The names appearing on the packages are given, but for prudential reasons are withheld from publication. The cases contained 12 Remington carbines, a quantity of medical stores, 1,000 cartridges, 19,000 rounds of Remington ammunition and 10,000 rounds of Winchester ammunition. The letter has been referred to the United States attorney at Key West for investigation.

A cablegram from Brussels also speaks of the seizure of an immense quantity of rifles, swords and cartridges, intended for the Cuban insurgents, on the island of Andros. Andros lies about 150 miles north of the island of Cuba.

HAVANNA, Sept. 19.—A band of 400 insurgents are reported to have burned the St. Joseph station, in the Sagua la Grande district. Two hundred insurgents have taken Jumento, in the district of Trinidad, making prisoners of one corporal, two volunteers and eight citizens. The railroad station at Mancacas, district of Sagua la Grande, has been burned by the insurgents.

A court-martial has condemned the captain of the American steamer Mascotte to eight years' and the fireman to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor for landing cartridges in Cuba for the insurgents.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 19.—The case of the alleged filibusters captured by the cutter Winona Tuesday morning was heard by United States Commissioner Otto this morning. The testimony of the Cubans was that they were on a pleasure outing. The captain of the cutter testified that when the schooner was hailed those on board could not exhibit necessary papers, and that the number of those on board was greater than the schooner was allowed to carry. Commissioner Otto discharged the Cubans, as nothing whatever could be proved against them.

TRIAL OF FILIBUSTERS.

Pinkerton Detectives Were Shadowin the Wilmington Men.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 19.—The trial of the alleged Cuban filibusters in the United States district court this morning began with proof of the receipt for freight on account of the boxes of arms captured when the men were arrested. The boxes were shipped from Philadelphia to Wilmington. The receipted freight bill was offered in evidence, and the defense, after objecting to the admission, noted an exception.

Henry Seymour, one of the Pinkerton detectives of Philadelphia, testified that on August 26 he was instructed to follow a wagon from Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia. He did so, and it went to the Wilmington steamboat wharf. The boxes were put on the steamer Brandywine, and Seymour came to Wilmington on the boat. The boxes were taken to De Soto's store, and later one of Warner's wagons came and took the boxes to the wharf. Seymour stood on the wharf and saw the men load them on the tug Taurus.

Eugene Schuerle, another Pinkerton detective, testified to shadowing Pablo Esteriz and Francisco Navarro, and the two came to Wilmington on a train, the detective coming on the same train. Edwin S. Gaylor, superintendent of Pinkerton's agency, then told about seeing the boxes taken to the steamboat wharf.

District-Attorney Vandergrift here asked for an adjournment until to-morrow morning, as he had received some papers written in Spanish and desired time to have them translated. Judge Wales agreed, and the trial went over until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Suffered With Indigestion.

"I was suffering from indigestion in its worst form. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am now as healthy as I ever was."—Mrs. Meier, No. 2525 Mulberry alley, Pittsburg, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache.

SAY IT IS ABSURD.

The Proposition to Buy Rome From Italy for the Pope.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The project originating in London of raising $1,000,000,000 to be placed at the disposal of the pope as a fund with which he could negotiate with Italy for a restoration of temporal power is regarded by leading Catholic authorities here as visionary and absurd. The reported circular issued in London has not been seen in this city, nor has the subject come to the authorities in any form. It is regarded as the emanation either of some well intentioned but misguided individual, or else of some one desirous of arousing prejudice against the church. It is stated that no such plan is within the bounds of possibility. Even if the vast amount named were available as a means of assisting Italy in her financial embarrassment, it is said that the restoration of temporal power involves sentimental considerations which neither Italy nor the pope would reduce to a question of barter.

At present, so far as is known here, the vatican has no plan under consideration for the restoration of temporal power, or for the establishment of a temporal authority elsewhere than at Rome. About poral power, but this, it is said in Catholic circles here, is largely formal, as a means of keeping alive the lack of agreement in which Italy has enforced. No foreign power has ever taken up the pope's cause, as all powers gave their assent to the action of Italy 25 years ago to-day, in assuming temporal authority over all Rome, including the vatican.

There is much interest here as to the part which foreign ministers at Rome will take in the Italian celebration to-day. Some time ago, a European paper published the statement that all European governments had requested their representatives at Rome to take no part in the celebration. Further than this unofficial statement, nothing is known as to the extent to which foreign governments will extend or withhold their recognition to the Italian demonstration. It is a delicate situation, and the United States ambassador at Rome, Mr. McVeagh, is in a position requiring the exercise of discretion and tact.

The quadrennial celebration of Italy appears to stimulate cranks in this country, who are directing a volley of threatening letters to the authorities here. A short time ago a letter received at the papal legation declared that the members of the papal delegation at Washington would be poisoned by corrosive sublimate unless they removed from the country by August 27. Another letter fixed June 10 as the time of destruction. A later letter, accompanied by a skull and crossbones, and couched in filthy language, stated that it was fortunate for the delegate that he left Chicago as early as he did, as he would have been dynamited had he remained. These letters give no concern, as they are regarded as crank effusions, similar to those more or less frequently sent to public officials in Washington.

A CHECK IN IRON.

Shrinkage in Home Demand Caused by the Advanced Prices.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly "Review of Trade" to-morrow will say:

The surprising increase in production and advance in prices of iron seem to be bringing a natural check, as prices have gone so high as to cause some purchases from Europe, both of pig and finished products, and have also caused a distinct shrinkage in home demand. Pig bought at Middlesboro for America, and foreign ore ordered in large quantities to make iron in eastern furnaces, have depressed Bessemer at Pittsburg to $16 90, though gray forge is higher at $13 40; lake ore and freights have advanced, and the beginning of a strike of Connellsville coke workers will tend to prevent reduction in prices, unless soon stopped by the concession of the 11 per cent advance in wages demanded. While the coke production is very large, and contracts for the year are made at $1 30 for furnace coke, which sold early this year below $1 per ton, it is believed that higher wages can be paid without affecting the market for finished products, which has advanced still more. Refined bar is quoted at $1 45, and tank steel at 2c at Philadelphia, and the combination has raised cut-nails 2c, so that the average of all iron products has risen 5½ per cent in September, and 53½ per cent since the lowest point last January, and is now higher than in October, 1892. Nearly all mills in operation have orders enough for some months, though a present decrease in demand is admitted.

In spite of gold exports wheat advanced for some days, in all, nearly 2c, mainly because a single speculator bought, but on Friday fell about 1c. Corn rose and fell in sympathy with wheat, with as little reason. Pork products have been reasonably yielding, with prospects of a large corn crop, but before the close, had a stronger tone. The cotton market, lifting and falling a fraction each day, alternately, shows no settled tendency. Leather has further advanced in some qualities, though this week a break has occurred of 2c in Union crop. Hides are 8 per cent lower than in July. Woolen manufacture is doing well in dress goods and hosiery, but the demand for men's woolens is much restricted, and a few mills have closed. Sales of wool are smaller than last year. Prices of foreign wool are so low that purchases for export have been made.

The failures this week have been 213 in the United States, against 210 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 48 last year.

"Bradstreet's" stock review to-morrow will say:

Bullish tendencies have again asserted themselves in speculation, the revival of confidence after the severe liquidation of last week being much more rapid than usual in such cases. The industrial group in particular has recorded an improvement in the lower range of quotations established by the unexpectedly large gold exports, and the decline of the treasury specie reserve below the $100,000,000 level. The latter condition has not been remedied, but natural causes seem to have assisted the bond syndicate, and the banks to create a lower level in foreign exchange and check the gold outflow. Commercial bills, particularly drafts, against cotton exports, are offered with much freedom, while the hardening of money creates a presumption that foreign capital will again seek employment here. The pressure of bills on the exchange was sufficient to cause a decline in demand rates from $4 89¾ to $4 89¼. About $1,550,000 was shipped to Europe early in the week, and the early rumors of exceedingly heavy gold exports on Saturday were accordingly revised. The fact that banks in other cities have been tendering assistance to the treasury has had effect. Rumors of a new bond issue were kept up persistently, but had little effect. London purchased stocks on the decline, but showed no further interest in Americans when the advance was renewed, nor, though the activity increased with the higher range of prices, does our own public seem to have regained confidence.

The following table, compiled by "Bradstreet's," shows the total clearances at the principal cities and the percentages of increases or decreases, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$628,161,693	28.4	....
Boston	94,717,088	24.4	....
Chicago	86,789,190	5.3	....
Philadelphia	67,778,218	....	....
St. Louis	23,745,831	8.2	....
San Francisco	15,945,126	11.1	....
Pittsburg	15,868,138	24.4	....
Baltimore	15,443,576	9.2	....
Cincinnati	11,485,550	....	5.5
Kansas City	10,348,409	8.1	....
Minneapolis	9,272,720	17.8	....
New Orleans	7,420,129	27.2	....
Cleveland	6,413,847	23.9	....
Detroit	6,379,889	16.0	....
Milwaukee	5,895,388	36.3	....
Louisville	5,699,600	11.7	....
Houston	5,257,595	....	6.8
Providence	4,923,000	....	....
Buffalo	4,397,610	14.3	....
Columbus	4,121,500	38.2	....
St. Paul	4,060,702	19.0	....
Omaha	3,853,369	....	3.2

Thought It Was a Hold-Up.

PARNELL, Kan., Sept. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Speck, of St. Joseph, who were married yesterday, and had started on a trip to Chicago, were the innocent cause of frightening the passengers aboard the eastbound Santa Fe train last night. A party of friends had escorted the couple to the depot, and were firing off guns in celebration of the event. When the train hove in sight it was flagged, and the passengers immediately hid their valuables as best they could, in anticipation of a "hold up." A shower of rice that came through the windows a moment later allayed all fear.

Bishop Horstmann Sued.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 21.—Michael McIntyre began suit in the common pleas court to-day against Bishop Horstmann, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Cleveland, and three Cleveland priests—Rev. James O'Leary, Rev. J. T. Carroll and Rev. T. McCloskey. The suit is to set aside a will made by McIntyre's mother, in which the defendants were bequeathed $4,800 cash and a valuable lot. Undue influence is alleged.

AFFAIRS AMONG THE COKERS.

THE WORKMEN AT KYLE, WYNN AND OLIPHANT WALKED OUT YESTERDAY MORNING.

VERY COMPLEX SITUATION.

Small Operators and the Big Firms Do Not Pull Together.

NO INTOLERANCE YET SHOWN.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Sept. 19.—The surface situation here to-day is more indicative of a strike among cokers and miners than at any time since the meeting of three was held at the Baltimore house, Connellsville, September 5, when it was decided by Barrett, Davis and a negro to call a strike. This meeting was another case of the "three tailors of Tooley street;" and the meeting at Scottdale on Monday was of a piece with it. Neither was attended by representatives of the workers of the region; but the Slavs and others of their class do not know this, and they are being taught that the meetings were attended by large numbers from all over the region, and that the sentiment in favor of the strike was unanimous.

Davis and Novatski are busy tramping about from one plant to another exciting the men, and they have been so successful that the men at Kyle, Wynn and Oliphant, three of the Frick works, came out this morning, and a considerable number did not report for work at Lemont, Oliver's Nos. 1 and 2, and some others. So far the cessation of work is confined to the territory south of Connellsville, in which region the most assiduous labor has been done by the agitators.

It is charged by responsible parties, and external indications point to the correctness of the allegation, that some of the smaller operators are secretly urging a demonstration in the hope of inducing the large operating firms to grant an advance of wages, and follow that with an advance of the selling price of coke. It is charged that the Frick, Oliver, Dunbar, Laughlin, Stewart and other companies make coke for their own consumption, and realize a profit on the pig iron which they make with it, while companies which have no alliance with blast furnaces are compelled to sell at the price these companies have established, which is alleged to be ruinously low. It is urged also that the Frick and McClure companies scooped in large contracts early in the year, and then advanced wages, leaving Rainey and some of the others without contracts, and in a position where they had to pay the higher wages without getting better prices for their coke. Figures for some contracts are said to be as low as $1 15, with a nominal selling price at $1 35. The new Atlas works, which were the first to concede the advance, is owned by the Cambria iron company, which uses the product in its own furnaces, and makes profit on the selling price of iron. The contention of the operators who have no close relationship with furnaces is that, by keeping the price of coke down, these companies are enabled to control matters at will to the advantage of themselves and the disadvantage of those who must find customers in the open market, and compete for business at the same prices at which these companies sell their surplus product.

The spirit of unrest in the southern end of the region starts much like the strike of last year began, but citizens of the towns, and those familiar more or less with the coke industry, do not think the companies would permit a strike to become general before making some arrangement with the workers for a continuance of production. So far no spirit of intolerance has been manifested, but threats have been made to the men at Rainey's Moyer works that, unless they came out, the men at Lemont would drive them out.

The sentiment in favor of a strike is more pronounced among the miners than among the cokers. The former are largely English-speaking men, and the latter almost entirely Slav. The latter declare they will not come out unless the former take the initiative, and thus show that they mean business. Leaders among the Slavs, except Novatski, counsel strongly against a strike, but the mass is being worked upon speciously and in most impassioned addresses by Davis and Novatski; and by wholesale misrepresentations they are being urged to the belief that now is a good time to make a successful demonstration.

There are but few idle men in the region. Inquiry at Scottdale, Everson, Broadford, Connellsville, Uniontown and among superintendents leads to this conclusion. The negroes at work in the region are comparatively few in number, and have little to say as to what they will do. In anticipation of possible trouble the railroads are rushing empty cars into the region in long trains; and the individual cars are numerous and are to be seen at every siding. Production for the week as collated for the weekly report of the Connellsville "Courier" is ahead of last week, but the cessation of production will perhaps modify the figures before the close of the week. Last week's production was 8,000 tons in excess of the preceding week, and the production for the month of August was the largest in the history of the region.

The "Courier" reviewer says there are too many ovens in the region, and the great economy in blast fuel which marks modern blast-furnace practice, is still further embarrassing the producers. Pig iron production during the past 18 months has been below the normal until recently, and this has also contributed somewhat to create conditions which are confusing and difficult to surmount. There are now, in the face of a tremendous demand for coke, in consequence of the rehabilitation and lighting of furnaces which have been out of blast for several years, over 2,633 idle ovens out of a total of 17,834 in the region. The number of men employed in the region, directly and indirectly, is less than 17,000, and these are mostly located between Fairchance and Mt. Pleasant.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Sept. 19.—There is very little change in the situation in the coke region to-day. The Frick officials say the reason the men at Oliphant and Wynn are not at work is that this is lay-off day at those plants, and while admitting that Kyle did not make a full run, claim that local causes, and not the strike fever, was responsible for it. Both sides are making conflicting reports.

DUNBAR, Pa., Sept. 19.—The men at the Mahoning works of the Cambria iron company met last night and took action on the strike. They decided unanimously to keep at work unless the prospects for winning get brighter and other men go out. It was expected that the men at Morrell would go out this morning, but nine-tenths of them returned. The Anchor men are expected to go out to-morrow morning.

In This Work-a-Day World

Brains and nervous systems often give way under the pressure and anxieties of business. Paresis, wasting of the nervous tissues, a sudden and unforeward collapse of the mental and physical faculties are daily occurrences, as the columns of the daily press show. Fortify the system when exhausted against such untoward events with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that most helpful medicine of the weak, worn-out and infirm. Use it in rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation and malaria.

CHOLERA INCREASING.

Alarming Death Rates in Chinese and Japanese Cities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The steamer Gaelic, which arrived this morning from Hong Kong and Yakohama, did not stop at Honolulu. She brought 11 cabin passengers from Hiogo, the worst infested cholera district in the Orient. No sickness was reported on the trip across, and no alarm was felt by the ship's officers.

Since last advices there has been increases of cholera plague in the Oriental ports. During the two weeks preceding the sailing of the ship there had been six deaths from cholera in Hong Kong, 51 deaths out of 54 cases at Nagasaki, 256 deaths out of 329 cases at Hiogo, and 27 cases with 19 deaths at Yokohama. After inspection by members of the board of health, the passengers and mails were landed, and the steamer returned to quarantine.

The postmaster to-day received instructions from Washington, in response to his suggestion, directing him to fumigate all mails received from infected ports. The chief of police to-day ordered a house-to-house canvass for the purpose of compelling all citizens to put their houses in the best sanitary condition possible.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Admiral Beardslee telegraphed the navy department from San Francisco that Captain Pigmann, of the United States steamer Bennington, had reported to him, under date of Honolulu, September 6, that there had been no more cases of cholera on the Bennington, which was goin to Lahaina, but that there had been 37 deaths ashore.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 20.—Several cases of cholera have been reported here, and one of them resulted fatally.

THE COKERS ARE QUIET.

Still Show No Disposition to Go on Strike.

CONNELLSVILLE, Sept. 20.—Nothing new has developed in strike talk to-day. The Moyer plant is running full to-day, and the men would have nothing to do with the meeting of strikers near there this afternoon. The Valley works, crippled yesterday by men who seemed in favor of a strike, are in full blast, and the men who favored a strike are at their old places. The men at the Cochran workers, near Vanderbilt, are all working and satisfied with present wages.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Sept. 20.—The reports at labor headquarters indicate that the strike feeling is not spreading as rapidly as the leaders confidently expected, but they report gains at Kyle, Wynn, Oliphant and Bloomfield plants. At the Frick office here it was admitted that very few men went to work this morning at Bloomfield and Kyle, and none at Wynn and Oliphant, but the officials say the greater part of these men will return to work just as soon as they properly understand the situation. It is reported here to-night that the men in the south end of the region will begin marching on Monday, but this is hardly probable, as it would be in direct opposition to the instructions given at the beginning of the strike.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Sept. 20.—Mike Metro and John Frunchollo, Italians who were foremost in the strike movement at Oliver, were arrested to-day and lodged in jail. They are charged with leading the mob that made the threats against all workmen who returned to work.

A CATHOLIC PROTEST.

The Wrongs Against the Pope Discussed by Archbishop Corrigan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Five thousand Italians of New York celebrated the anniversary of the occupation of Rome with a parade and speech-making. The German-Catholics of the New York diocese held a meeting to protest against the spolation of the pope's dominion. Archbishop Corrigan, who addressed the meetin, said:

"I am sure we are all here for the one purpose, and entertain the same sentiment, which is one of loyalty, and affection, and one of sympathy for the holy father for the wrongs he has suffered for the past 25 years. No lapse of time will make that right, which is against the principles of justice, and the entrance by the Italian troops 25 years ago of the city of Rome, being so unjust, can never be rectified. We must here to-night show our undying allegiance to the sovereign pontiff. There is, no doubt, that right will prevail in the end, and we all know that God's principle, which always is operative, is to return good for evil. We will continue to do good, for all things tend toward the good of this church."

An address to the pope protesting against the occupation of Rome and assuring him of sympathy and loyalty was adopted.

QUAY'S STILL HUNT.

Will Make No Campaign of Stump Speeches and Brass Bands.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 20.—Secretary Rex, of the Republican state committee, came here to-day to get the signature of Governor Hastings as permanent chairman of the recent state convention to the certificates of nomination of the Republican candidates, which will be filed in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth. The governor, however, was absent. Secretary Rex says it is Quay's intention not to make up a campaign of stump speeches and brass bands. He thinks he will have a big majority without them. After his return from Florida the senator will call a meeting of the state committee to arrange for the fall campaign.

HURDLE RACE FATALITY.

One Rider Will Die and a Lady Disfigured for Life.

FINDLAY, O., Sept. 20.—Edwin Kerns, of Chicago, and Lillian Shaffer, of St. Louis, members of Cook's Hippodrome and Equine paradox company, at the Hancock county fair, this afternoon in a hurdle race, met with an accident which will result in the death of Kerns and the disfiguring for life of Miss Shaffer. In going over the first hurdle the Kerns horse caught its foot in the top rail and fell with all its weight on the rider. Both of Miss Shaffer's horses ran over Kerns, and she was thrown and tramped on by the three horses. Both were removed to the city hospital. Miss Shaffer wore glasses, which were broken, and a piece of glass cut one eye from its socket.

BASLE MISSION WRECKED.

Another Outrage Perpetrated by the Chinese at Moilio.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A dispatch to the "Times" from Hong Kong says that the Basle mission at Moilio, west of Swatan, was wrecked on Monday. The foreigners had evacuated it owing to the warnings received from other stations, that thousands of rebels were gathering and looting the property of the wealthy Chinese. The troops sent to the district to quell the rising were withdrawn recently. Placards announce that the withdrawal was due to an English attack on Canton, because of recent massacres.

What a Chance for Old Maids!

REYNOLDSBURG, Pa., Sept. 19.—A bachelors' club has been organized here as the "Hopeless Dozen." Forty dollars will be paid by the club to the first member who gets married, and in turn he must give a banquet to his fellow-members. A dinner will be given twice a year to members. Frank Black will give the first at the McConnell house next Thursday evening. The members are: J. F. Corwin, president; Bobby Swartz, secretary; Curt Strouse, treasurer; Frank Black, J. C. Swartz, Dr. J. H. Murray, Dr. R. E. Arbison, C. B. French, John Scofield, Chas. Koh, Philip Louce and Morris Coyle.

Those Election Expenses Paid.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 20.—At last the hotel expenses of the legislative election committee of 1893 are to be paid. Auditor-General Mylin has drawn a warrant for $1,642 40 in favor of Representative Talbot, chairman of the committee. All the members of the committee have at last been paid their portions of the $8,120 appropriation.

GARIBALDI DAY IN ITALY.

KING HUMBERT AND COURT AND 100,000 SPECTATORS AT THE STATUE UNVEILING.

CRISPI'S ASSURING WORDS.

The Anniversary Fetes Not Designed as a Menace to the Pope.

IT WAS A GALA DAY AT ROME.

ROME, Sept. 20.—The fetes celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversity of the entry of the Italian army into Rome, which began on the 14th inst., culminated to-day in the unveiling of the monument to General Garibaldi on the Janiculum Hill, in the presence of King Humbert and the royal family, the court, ministers and deputations of veterans who served under Garibaldi. The people who witnessed the ceremony displayed the utmost enthusiasm. The decorations of public and private buildings were of the most imposing and liberal character. Every mention of the names of Garibaldi, Italy and King Humbert was greeted with loud cheers. The English and American embassies had their flags hoisted.

The procession of Garibaldian veterans to the Villa Corsini was a striking and impressive spectacle, with its bands of music and its banners. The old soldiers in red shirts were loudly cheered as they marched through the streets. According to some estimates 100,000 people congregated upon the Janiculum Hill. The royal carriage moved through the crowd with the greatest difficulty, the populace pressing about to seize the hands of King Humbert and Queen Marguerite. A tremendous shout went up as the veil was withdrawn from the statue. Garibaldians stormed and climbed the monument to deposit upon it flags and crowns of flowers. The scene was one of indescribable emotion.

King Humbert cordially saluted a nonagenarian Garibaldian whose breast was covered with medals. To-night the city and the British embassy were brilliantly illuminated, and immense crowds paraded the streets. The weather was superb.

Premier Crispi delivered an oration, in which he eulogized Garibaldi without saying a word that might give offense to either France or the vatican. Signor Crispi dilated upon the inherent antagonism of statesmanship and religion, arguing that those championing the restoration of the temporal power are actuated by far more human motives than that of guarding the prestige of the church. The struggles incidental to political government, he said, would stifle all sentiment of veneration for Christ's vicar. Italy has given an example for other countries in renouncing ecclesiastical attributes, and according the greatest respect to the liberty of the church. In the guaranty of spiritual autonomy, the pope possessed an unassailable fortress which might well be envied by all the powers of the world, and even by Protestants. The pope is now subject only to God. As a temporal prince his authority would be diminished, for he would then only be the equal of other princes, who would league themselves against him. After 1870 Pope Pius IX. could contend with Bismarck. Catholics preaching rebellion should know that they are only assisting anarchists, who deny both God and the king. Signor Crispi concluded by saying:

"The fetes are not directed against the pope. Do not let us mar the solemnity of this ceremony, in which the whole of Italy is united, but remember that the jubilee reminds us of our duty to defend a patriotic inheritance won through long years of sacrifice."

The statue of Garibaldi is by the sculptor Gallori. It is an equestrian bronze, weighing 15 tons. It has been erected in the grounds of the Villa Corsini, upon an immense granite base, on the four sides of which are shown, four allegorical groups. The side facing Rome represents the defense of Rome against the French in 1848. The opposite side shows the Garibaldians taking Calaca Fimi. The third and fourth sides exhibit groups symbolical of America and Europe.

King Humbert has conferred the Order of the Annunciata upon and sent a flattering letter to General Cadorna, the sole survivor of the ministry of 1870.

Dispatches from the provinces report that the day has been celebrated everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the mayor of the city unveiled the memorial column of Porta Pia, which is erected upon the exact spot at which the Italian troops effected a breach in the city walls, when they occupied the city in 1870, and overthrew the temporal power of the pope. The veterans of 1870 moved to the site of the column in a splendid procession. They deposited hundreds of wreaths at its base, and sang patriot songs in grand chorus.

Much comment has been caused by the other embassies failing to notice the occasion.

The vatican presented its ordinary aspect to-day, and the pope went to St. Peter's, where he spent a long time in prayer at the tomb of the apostles.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the Methodist church, of this city, was dedicated. Prof. Carbonero made the opening prayer, Miss May Maud Elkins sang, and extracts from the scriptures were read. Rev. Mr. Piggott then read Bishop Fitzgerald's address "On the Mission of the Methodist Church." After further singing and the reading of a psalm, William Burt presented the edifice to Bishop Fitzgerald, who performed the ceremony of consecration, Pastor Dardi closing the exercises with prayer. Tea and ices were served in the annex after the church had been inspected and explanations given of its various parts. The edifice was greatly admired by those who attended.

Among those present were Mr. Anderson, representing the United States; the Austrian consul, and a large company of prominent Italians and members of the English and American colony in Rome, beside many ladies. At 7 o'clock this evening the church was filled at a reunion service. Mr. Burt presided, and short addresses were delivered by representatives of the Baptist, Wesleyan and other religious denominations.

CLEVELAND AND MORTON.

M. D. Harter Gives His Preference for Presidential Ticket.

CANTON, O., Sept. 20.—Hon. M. D. Harter, who is here visiting, in an interview to-day said the tariff should be considered a sealed book for the next five years. Republican manufacturers and business men at the sound of a restoration of the McKinley high tax agitation would take to the woods and never return to any camp where a high tariff truce for five years was not promised. Mr. Cleveland, if renominated, would get at least one-third of all the Republicans who are able to read and write, he said. The present great issue was the money question. He regretted that for several years past no Republican leader like McKinley, Harrison or Reed had felt able to strike a blow, make a speech or in any way aid the cause of honest money, or help along in the great revival of business.

Asked who he favored for president and vice-president, he said Mr. Cleveland for president and Secretary Morton for vice-president, but as it was quite likely Mr. Cleveland would not be a candidate, he preferred Secretary Morton to any other man in the entire country, without any exception whatever. In speaking of Secretary Morton Mr. Harter said he would make a president like Washington, Jackson, Lincoln, Hayes and Cleveland; that he was patriotic and as sound as either Washington or Cleveland, as simple in manner as Lincoln and as pure in life as Hayes.

Celebrated Italian Unity.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Italians in this city to-day enthusiastically celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the unification of Italy. There was a street parade this morning, followed by a reception of Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador. This evening there was a grand banquet. Many hundreds of Italians were in the line of parade, and they were reviewed by Baron Fava and other prominent representatives of Italy. At the Italian embassy, F. Gulli read a patriotic address on Italian unity. Baron Fava said he would cable the address to King Humbert.

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ODD FELLOWS DONE.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge Finished Its Business Yesterday.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 21.—The sovereign grand lodge, I. O. O. F., adjourned at 12 o'clock to-day to meet in Dallas, Tex., on the third Monday of September, 1896. M. Richards Muckle, of Pennsylvania, the newly-elected grand treasurer, was duly installed. It was decided to purchase property in Baltimore for the use of the national officers. This settles the fight of many years' standing as to whether sovereign grand lodge officers would have their headquarters in Baltimore or Washington.

The Fargo case, one of the most important questions of the session, came up and was settled. It was ordered that $11,037 29 be returned to the lodges in the different states from which it was received. The proposition to give grand lodges power to order subordinate or Rebekah lodges to pay benefits was lost. The finance committee reported that the estimated expenses for next year was $69,668 29, and that amount was appropriated. It will be raised by per capita tax levied on the various grand bodies.

WILL WED A DUKE.

Engagement of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt and Young Marlborough.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The engagement of the young Duke of Marlborough to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, which has been repeatedly affirmed and denied during the past month, was formally announced to-night. The duke himself is authority for the statement. He was seen at the Waldorf hotel and asked concerning the truth of the current reports, whereupon he requested that the facts be made public in the following words:

"It is officially announced that a marriage has been arranged between the Duke of Marlborough and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt. The engagement was arranged by Mrs. Vanderbilt's friends and those of the Duke of Marlborough. The wedding will take place toward the latter part of this year in New York."

All the world's latest news in eight large pages, two times a week, for only $1 a year.

NEW YORK SECURITIES.

MARKET DURING THE WEEK AFFORDED RICH PICKING FOR PROFESSIONALS.

TRUST SHARES IRREGULAR.

Many of the Leading Stocks Made Substantial Gains.

WEEK'S BOND MARKET UNSETTLED

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The stock mar-et to-day opened active and irregular, with but slight changes in prices. The peculation soon assumed a decided tone, nd on comparatively light trading ad-ances were scored, extending to 1⅝ in Chicago gas, 1⅜ in Southern preferred nd Sugar, 1⅛ in St. Paul and 1 per cent ach in Tennessee coal, Missouri Pacific nd Cordage guaranteed. Tobacco opened ¾ lower at 98½, rallied to 100½, and re-eded to 99¼ at the close.

The advance in the general market was stemmed for a brief interval around 0:30, and then prices again moved up-ward. In the late trading there was an easing off from the top figures, in part due to the final raid on Tobacco. The market closed generally firm, and as a result of the day's operations final prices showed fractional gains generally and an appreciation of 1⅝ per cent in Chicago gas.

The speculation during the week has afforded ideal opportunities to the professional traders, as the fluctuations have see-sawed violently in either direction. The attention of the financial community has again been chiefly drawn to the gold export outlook and the position of the treasury in relation to the gold reserve. The withdrawals of gold have been insignificant, compared with the heavy exports of the preceding week, and this condition naturally exerted a favorable influence upon the market.

The decrease of $4,241,750 in the surplus reserve of the New York associated banks, bringing that item down to $22,443,500, as compared with $59,974,675 a year ago, has caused expectation of higher rates for money in the near future. There is, temporarily at least, an abundant supply offering at nominal rates. This fact has undoubtedly greatly facilitated the extreme manipulation of the industrials, which has been the distinct feature of the speculation. The movements in this department have been characterized by typical irregularity and wide range of fluctuations.

Early in the week trading in Tobacco stock reacted a fraction, then advanced 9½ per cent to 104, reacted to 98 and closed at 99⅛, a net gain of 3⅞ for the week. Chicago gas was marked up from 61½ to 71½, and reacted to 67½. The final sale was at 69⅛, recording a net rise of 7¼ per cent. The manipulation has been attended by reports of the entrance of new and powerful interests into the board and of a reorganization of the property.

Sugar eased off a slight fraction, then jumped up 5½ per cent to 108¾, reacted to 104⅞ and closed at 106⅜, leaving a net gain of 2⅞ per cent. Lead, common, after a decline of 1⅜ early, jumped 5 per cent on the realization of the long-expected dividend of 1 per cent. The net gain was 3 per cent.

The railroad list has been strengthened by the harmonious progress of the negotiations for the rehabilitation of trunk line and connecting rates, and the coalers were stimulated by the successive advances in coal prices both here and in Philadelphia.

An easier tendency to the exchange market exerted an important influence upon the general speculation. Among the other leading properties demanding notice was the New Jersey Central. The stock broke 3, to 107, rallied to 115¼, and closed at 114, a gain of 4 per cent on the week.

Wide fluctuations also occurred in Tennessee coal, Manhattan, Distilling, Kansas & Texas preferred, Missouri Pacific, Susquehanna & Western preferred, Cordage guaranteed, Flint & Pere Marquette preferred and Delaware & Hudson.

The tone at the close of the week was generally firm. The majority of the leading shares show substantial gains as a result of the trading. The more important advances were in American coal, 10 per cent; Lackawanna, 5⅝; the grangers, 2 to 4⅛, the last in St. Paul; Erie telegraph, 3¼; Louisville & Nashville,, 3⅛,and General electric, 3 per cent. The aggregate sales for the week were 1,872,800 shares.

In to-day's bond market firmness prevailed on a moderate volume of business. The sales were $930,000. Minneapolis & St. Louis 1sts, Iowa extension, sold up 4½ per cent; Louisville & Nashville 5s, 1½, and Baltimore & Ohio consol 5s, 1⅛ per cent. Indiana, Bloomington & Western 1sts declined 3½ and St. Louis & San Francisco 2ds, class "C," 3 per cent.

The bond market for the week was somewhat irregular, but closed firm, with the speculative issues recording gains generally. The sales were $10,950,600. The more important changes are: Advances: Oregon & California 5s,6 per cent;St.Louis & Cairo 1sts, 5½, and Toledo, Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk 1sts, trust receipts, 5 per cent. Declines: Kansas & Pacific consol 5s and Hannibal & St. Joe consol 5s, 5 per cent.

Government bonds were neglected, the sales aggregating $21,000. The trading in state securities was confined to $10,000 Virginia centuries and a like amount of South Carolina 6s, non-fundable.

In silver certificates $10,000 was sold at 67⅛.

Daily range of prices, reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of the New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago stock exchanges and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Close Se. 20
A., T. & S. F.	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23¼	22⅞
Am. Cot. Oil Co.	....	....	....	22¾	22¾
do. pref	....	....	....	71	71
Am. S. Ref. Co.	105¾	107	105⅝	106¼	105½
do. pref	....	....	....	100½	100½
Am. Tobacco Co.	98½	100½	98½	99	100¼
Balto. & Ohio	....	....	....	....	64
Canada Southern	55¼	55¼	55	54¾	55
Canadian Pacific	....	....	....	57½	57½
Chi. G. Tr. Rcts.	68	69⅝	68	69	67¾
C., B. & Q.	86	86½	85¾	86¼	85⅞
C., H. V. & T.	....	....	....	23¼	23¼
Consolidated Gas	144	144	144	143½	....
C., C., C. & St. L.	45½	45½	45¾	45⅞	45¼
Chesa. & Ohio	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	20
D., L. & W.	168⅛	168⅛	168⅛	167½	167½
Del. & Hudson	....	....	....	132¾	133
D. & C. F. Co.	20	20½	20	20½	20¼
Erie	....	....	....	12⅜	8½
Gen. Electric Co.	39¾	40⅛	39½	39¾	39½
Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	....
L. S. & M. S.	....	....	....	150	150
L. E. & W.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
do. pref	77¼	77¾	77¼	77	77
Louis. & Nash	64¼	64⅝	64¼	64½	64
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....	100
Manhattan Con.	111½	111½	111⅜	111	111
Missouri Pacific	38½	39	38½	38½	38⅛
Nat. Lead Co.	36¼	36¾	36¼	36½	36⅛
do. pref	92	92	92	92	91¾
N. Y. Central	....	....	....	102½	102½
N. Y. & N. E.	....	....	....	51	51
N. J. Central	114	114	114	113½	113½
Y., O. & W.	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	18	18
orf. & West.	4	4	4	....	4
lo. pref	....	....	....	....	14⅞
orthwest	104¾	105⅛	104¾	105⅛	104¾
orthern Pacific	....	....	....	5	5
lo. pref	19	19¼	19	19¼	19¼
American Co.	....	....	....	5½	5½
aha	....	....	....	43¼	42⅞
cific Mail	32⅞	33⅜	32⅞	32¾	32½
llman Car Co.	173½	173½	173½	173¼	173⅛
.C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	18	18
do. pref	....	....	....	57	57
eading	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	20½
Rock Island	78¼	78¾	78⅛	78⅜	78⅛
Southern Ry.	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13½	13¼
do pref	39⅞	40⅜	39⅞	40¼	39⅞
St. Paul	76¼	77⅝	76¼	77¼	76½
do. pref	130	130	130	129½	129¼
Tenn. C. & I.	43	43¾	42⅝	43½	43¼
Texas & Pacific	....	....	....	12¼	12⅛
Union Pacific	15⅝	15¾	15⅜	15½	15⅛
U. S. Rubber Co.	40½	40½	40½	40¼	40⅜
U. S. Cordage Co.	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞
do. pref	15½	15½	15½	15¾	15¼
U. S. Leather	....	....	....	16⅝	16½
do. pref	86	86	86	85⅞	85½
Wabash	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9
do. pref	23⅝	24⅛	23⅜	24	23⅝
W. U. Tel	92⅝	93	92⅝	92⅞	92⅝
W. & L. E.	15⅛	15¼	15	14⅞	14⅞
do. pref	....	....	....	48½	49
Wisconsin Cent.	....	....	....	6	6¼

Furnished by Whitney & Stephenson, senior Pittsburg members of the New York stock exchange, at No. 57 Fourth avenue (old style):

U. S. 5s, reg	115½	C. P. 1sts of '95	102
do. 5s, coup	115½	D. & R. G. 7s	116⅝
do. 4s, reg	111⅛	do. 4s	93
do. 4s, coup	112⅝	Erie 2ds	77½
do. 2s, reg	96½	G. H. & S. A. 6s.	106
do. new 4s, reg.	122	do. 7s	103
do. new 4s,coup	122	H. & T. Cent. 5s.	113
Pacific 6s of '95	100	do. 6s	108
Ala., Class A	108½	M. K. T. 1st 4s	89⅛
do. Class B	108½	do. second 4s	68⅝
do. Class C	100	Mut. Union 6s	114
do. Currency	100	N. J. C. gen. 5s	118¾
La. new con. 4s	99¼	North. Pac. 1sts.	117½
Missouri 6s	100	do. 2ds	102¾
N. Carolina 6s	124	Northwest cons	140½
do. 4s	102	do. S.F. deb.5s.	111
S. Car. non-fund.	1¼	R. G. W. 1sts	78
Tenn. new set 6s.	98	St. Paul con. 7s	127⅝
do. 5s	105	do.C. & P.W.5s.	115
do. old 6s	60	St.L. & I.M.g.5s.	86
Va. Centuries	62¾	St.L. & S.F.g.6s.	109½
do. deferred	6	Texas Pac. 1sts	92
Atchison 4s	83	do. 2ds	28¾
do. second A	34¾	U. P. 1sts of '96	107⅝
Can. So. 2ds	106½	West Shore 4s	106¾
L. & N. Un'd 4s.	83	Southern 5s	96¼
O. R. & N. 1sts	111½		

The total sales of stocks to-day were 127,790 shares, including:

Am. Sugar	14,600	Gen. Electric	4,800
Am. Tobacco	8,700	Missouri Pacific.	3,600
Atchison*	4,800	Reading	4,600
Burlington	5,600	Rock Island	3,600
Chicago Gas	12,500	St. Paul	23,500
D. & C. F. Co.	7,700	Tenn. C. & I.	7,300

*Third assessment paid.

Boston Stocks.

A., T. & S. F.	23¼	Illinois Steel	74
Am. Sugar	106⅜	Mexican Central.	12⅛
do. pref	100½	N. Y. & N. E.	103
Bay State Gas	9¾	Old Colony	178
Bell Telephone	199½	Ore. Short Line	10¾
Boston & Albany	210	Rubber	40¼
Boston & Maine.	175	San Diego	3
do. pref	155	Union Pacific	14⅛
C., B. & Q.	86¼	West End	73½
Edison El., Ill.	152½	do. pref	93
Fitchburg pref	95	West. Electric	35½
Gen. Electric	39¼	do. pref	54¾
do. pref	69¼	Wisconsin Cent.	6

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received by Henry Sproul & Co.:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Penn. Cent.	56¼	....	Ind. Trac.	52½	53½
Leh. Valley	40¾	41½	Elec. Trac.	70	70½
Leh. Nav.	....	49	Peoples Tr.	63¼	63¾
Met. Trac.	101½	102	United G.Im.	82	83
Phila. Trac.	80	82	Storage	*47	....

*Sales.

Chicago Stocks.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
West Chicago St. Ry.	126⅝	126⅝	126¾	126¾
North Chicago St. Ry.	292¾	292¾	292¾	292¾
Lake Street El. R. R.	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅝
Alley "L."	6½	6½	6½	6½

CHICAGO 'CHANGE.

Heavy Receipts Caused Wheat to Close at a Loss—Corn, Oats and Provisions Close at Declines.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Big receipts reasserted their influence on the wheat market to-day, and December closed ⅝c lower; May corn lost ¼c, May oats lost ⅛c and provisions closed at declines.

Wheat ruled quiet to-day and weak. Nearly all the surrounding conditions were against the price; the Liverpool cables were lower, domestic markets easier, the deliveries in the northwest again heavy and local speculation was dull and narrow. There was little demand, the shorts apparently being well evened up. December opened at 58½c, fell steadily to 57⅞c, improved some and closed at 58⅜c. May corn sold down from 62½c to 62c.

Corn was heavy. The premium which cash corn has been bringing is disappearing, and there seems very little between the longs and lower prices. September, from 32½c at the close yesterday, dropped gradually from 31⅝c at the start to 31¼c, and it was at 31⅜c at the close. May closed at 28⅞@29c.

The usual Saturday dullness prevailed in the oats market. May ranged from 20⅞c to 20⅜c, and closed at the latter price.

Liquidation of October holdings of provisions continued, and the prices made a further decline. Pork for October sold down to $7 85, and that was all it was worth at the close. January sold at $9 30, and closed at $9 35, or 7½c lower than on the day before. Lard dropped 5c off its previous value for October and January, and ribs kept even with the decline in lard.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, winter patents, $3 00@3 50; straights, $2 85@3 25; bakers', $1 90@2 30; No. 2 spring wheat, 57½@58⅛c; No. 3 spring wheat, 57@57½c; No. 2 red, 57½@58⅛c; No. 2 corn, 31½@31¾c; No. 3 yellow corn, 31½@31¾c; No. 2 oats, 19½c; No. 2 white, 22@22¼c; No. 3 white, 20½@21½c; No. 2 rye, 38½c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, 26@41c; No. 4, 26@31c; No. 1 flaxseed, 98c; prime timothy seed, $3 90; mess pork, per barrel, $8 00@8 12½; lard, per 100 lbs., $5 80@5 82½; short ribs sides (loose), $5 05@5 10; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $5 75@5 87½; short clear sides (boxed), $5 62½@5 75; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 22; sugars unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 50,000 bushels; corn, 285,000 bushels; oats, 414,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels; barley, 99,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 5,000 bushels; corn, 297,000 bushels; oats, 179,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 46,000 bushels.

John D. Armstrong & Co., successors to John M. Oakley & Co., 45 Sixth street, brokers in grain, oil and stocks, furnish the following summary of the Chicago market:

Articles and Months.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—				
September	57⅝	57⅞	57½	57½
December	58½	58⅝	57⅞	58⅜
May	62⅜	62½	62	62
Corn—				
September	31¾	32	31¼	31⅜
October	30⅜	31	30¼	30½
December	28⅜	28¾	27⅞	28
May	29	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞
Oats—				
September	19⅜	19½	19⅜	19½
October	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
December	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
May	20⅞	21	20⅜	20⅜
Pork—				
September	....	....	....	$7 85
October	$7 90	$8 00	$7 85	7 90
January	9 30	9 37	9 30	9 35
May	9 57	9 57	9 57	9 57
Lard—				
September	....	....	....	5 80
October	5 80	5 80	5 80	5 80
January	5 75	5 77	5 75	5 77
May	5 92	5 92	5 92	5 92
Short Ribs—				
September	....	....	....	5 05
October	5 00	5 07	4 92	5 05
January	4 80	4 82	4 77	4 82

Car receipts for to-day—Wheat, 67 cars; corn, 547 cars; oats, 345 cars; hogs, 14,000 head.

Estimates for to-morrow—Wheat, 81 cars; corn, 615 cars; oats, 400 cars; hogs, 26,000 head; next week, 110,000 head.

Leather and Hides.

The hide market is quiet, the demand being ordinary. The leather market is slightly more active, with prices unchanged. Quotations are as follows:

Leather.	No. 1	B.	No. 2.
Harness, 20 to 23 lb	38c	35c	34c
Harness, 17 to 20 lb	38c	35c	34c
Harness, 14 to 17 lb	36c	34c	32c
Traces, 25 to 30 lb	46c	44c	...
Black stag line	36c	34c	...
Oak sole	30c	29c	29c
Hemlock sole	25c	22c	...

Hides—	
No. 1 green salted steers, 60 lb and over	9 c
No. 1 green salted cows, all weights	7½c
No. 1 green salted hides, 40 to 60 lb	7½c
No. 1 green salted hides, 20 to 40 lb	7½c
No. 1 green salted bulls	5 c
No. 1 green salted calfskins	10 c
No. 1 green salted veal kip	7 c
No. 1 green salted runner kip	5 c
No. 1 green steers, 60 lb and over	7½c
No. 1 green cows, all weights	6 c
No. 1 green cows, all weights	6½c
No. 1 green hides, 40 to 60 lb	6½c
No. 1 green hides, 25 to 40 lb	6½c
No. 1 green bulls	5 c
No. 1 green calfskin	8 c
No. 1 green veal kips	5 c
No. 1 runner kips	4 c

Reduction for No. 2 stock, 1½c per lb on hides and 1c on calf.

Cash Whisky Market.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—Whisky steady at $1 22.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Whisky quiet and steady; sales, 437 barrels at $1 22.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Business Indifferent and Narrow on the Exchange Last Week.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21.

Business on the local stock exchange has been indifferent, and of small volume during the past week. Prices for the greater portion of securities traded in fluctuated within narrow limits, and there was no distinguishing feature to the market at any stage. Phillie showed no inclination to move up from the low position it took upon the deferring of the dividend period, and it closed the week with a slight gain as against the final bid last Saturday. Pennsylvania and Peoples pipeage followed the path laid out by Phillie, and have been weak ever since the favorite took the downward direction. Wheeling gas, however, and Chartiers gas to a limited extent, displayed a moderate degree of firmness, and ended the week in a rather advantageous light. The tractions were dull all week. Duquesne traction was the strong member of the group, and was firm, showing a decided inclination to advance on various occasions. The other members of the group were indifferent, and stationary, the record for the week showing but very narrow changes in values. The tractions seem to be waiting upon the consummation of the consolidation scheme, and it is likely that until the Consolidated traction company materializes, there will be but little movement in these stocks. According to recent reports, consolidation will not take place for some time, and in the meantime the tractions will help to continue dull, a market which is already overdull. In the miscellaneous group a little business was done, and two of the properties displayed a slight degree of strength, otherwise the group was as dull as any other part of the general list. There was some inquiry for railroad shares, and more than the average business was done in the group. Values were firm, but activity and excitement was wholly lacking. Luster mining made an effort to show it was still a listed stock, but the effort was a very feeble one. One bridge stock, Sixth street suspension, was mentioned, and it receded one point from the former price. The electric group was quiet, and insurance stocks were quoted with a freedom that seemed to indicate an inclination to trade in them, but nothing resulted. Bonds were firm throughout the week, and the signs are that the public would do some trading in them if holders could be induced to make slight concessions. There was a demand for small and large blocks, but the actual trading done was small.

The following changes in the bidding prices of the most active securities have occurred as compared with last Saturday: Peoples Pipeage, advance 1; Philadelphia company, advance ⅜; Central traction, advance ⅜; Citizens traction, decline ¼; Manchester traction, advance ¼; Allegheny Valley railroad preferred, advance ¼; Monongahela water, advance ¼; Standard underground cable, advance 1; U. S. glass common, decline ¼; Citizens traction 5s, advance ½; Pittsburg traction 5s, advance 1; Duquesne traction 5s, advance ⅜; Manchester traction 5s, advance ½.

The sales on the exchange this week were 3,443 shares stock and $11,000 bonds, against 760 shares stock and $5,000 bonds for the corresponding week last year. The business was distributed as follows:

- 120 shares Birmingham traction, 16¾@16⅞.
- 140 shares Duquesne traction, 35.
- 100 shares Citizens traction, 57.
- 10 shares Manchester traction, 39⅛.
- 2,202 shares Philadelphia company, 14⅝@15.
- 10 shares Chartiers gas, 7½.
- 150 shares Wheeling gas, 18.
- 38 shares Air Brake, 147.
- 100 shares Underground cable, 101.
- 85 shares Electric second preferred, 35¾.
- 100 shares Switch and Signal, 14.
- 300 shares Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula railroad, 54¾.
- 84 shares Allegheny Valley railroad preferred, 11⅞@12.
- 40 shares Monongahela navigation, 80.
- $1,000 Manchester traction 5s, 106½.
- $4,000 Birmingham traction 5s, 98.
- $6,000 Pittsburg Junction railroad, second mortgage 5s, 101 and interest.

Manager Chaplin's report of the clearings of the Pittsburg clearing house for the week ending September 21, shows the following:

Days.	Exchanges.	Balances.
Monday	$ 2,342,393 42	$ 469,092 41
Tuesday	2,746,826 75	436,504 10
Wednesday	2,787,359 90	533,828 58
Thursday	2,533,425 15	538,147 83
Friday	2,265,249 99	460,569 02
Saturday	2,624,351 42	339,182 30
Total for week	$15,300,106 63	$2,777,324 24

Compared with the corresponding week in previous years the exchanges are as follows: Week ending—

September 21, 1895	$ 15,300,106 63
September 22, 1894	12,823,196 34
September 23, 1893	9,629,273 12
September 24, 1892	14,886,842 51
September 26, 1891	13,280,237 74
Total to date—	
1895	$521,945,560 92
1894	480,904,279 34
1893	505,844,605 37
1892	553,868,352 04
1891	493,712,140 97

The feature of the New York bank statement this week is the decline in deposits, which shows a falling off of $13,291,800. Loans decreased over $5,000,000, and legal tenders decreased more than $7,000,000. These declines point to a falling off in the amount of idle money. The changes in detail are as follows:

Reserve, decrease	$ 4,241,750
Loans, decrease	5,456,000
Specie, decrease	544,900
Legal tenders, decrease	7,019,800
Deposits, decrease	13,291,800
Circulation, increase	137,000
Amount of reserve above legal requirements	22,443,500

Some business was done on the single call this morning, but it was small in volume, and in that respect in keeping with the trading on the preceding days of the week. The strong stock was Phillie, which sold at 14⅞, and closed at that price bid, the highest point attained during the week. Peoples pipeage was also strong, and advanced to 13 bid, there being a moderate inquiry for it at that price. In the traction group Central traction made a slight advance as against the opening, and the asking price was higher than at the close yesterday. Citizens traction and Pleasant Valley did not change, and Birmingham traction was not mentioned. Duquesne traction was offered down ¾ from the opening, and no bids were made on the stock. In the railroad group the usual bids were posted; bridge, mining and electric shares were not mentioned and yesterday's quotations were posted in the miscellaneous group. The usual Saturday bank prices were posted, the only change noted being a fractional advance in the bidding price of Mercantile bank. There was one transaction in the bond list, $6,000 Pittsburg Junction 2d mortgage 5s selling at 101 and interest, the asking price. Bond prices were a repetition of those of yesterday, except that a bid ½ higher for Citizens traction 5s, and 1 higher for Pittsburg traction 5s, were made. The following sales were made: 23 shares of Airbrake, at 147; $6,000 Pittsburg Junction 2d mortgage 5s, at 101 and interest; 10 shares of Phillie, at 14⅞; 20 shares do., at 14⅞; 20 shares do., at 14⅞; 50 shares do., at 14⅞; 700 shares do., at 15.

For $4,000 Manchester traction bonds 106½ was bid.

A block of 500 shares of Central traction stock was offered at 26.

For 100 shares of Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula railroad common 53 was bid, and 11¾ was bid for 50 shares of Allegheny Valley railroad.

Earnings of the Pittsburg & Western railroad the second week of September amounted to $70,257, an increase of $9,111; since July 1 the earnings aggregate $713,497, an increase of $140,342.

Masonic Hall association stock, of Allegheny, was offered at par, but no bids were made on it.

Pittsburg bank exchanges this week are $2,500,000 larger than for the corresponding week last year.

The Philadelphia "Stockholder" says: Citizens passenger (of Indianapolis), assumed a strong appearance, and on renewal of inside buying advanced ⅝, to 53, and retained the gain; selling was of a profit-taking character.

The Paris Bulletin des Halles estimates the total wheat crop of the world at 2,336,000,000 bushels, against 2,600,000,000 bushels in 1894, a decrease of 264,000,000 bushels. The requirements of importing countries are placed at 460,000,000 bushels, and available supply from exporting countries at 448,000,000 bushels.

The Philadelphia company has wells with such an enormous pressure in Greene county that the gas bursts the line when turned in. It has found a good oil well on the Williamson farm, and the stock advanced to 15 bid on the single call this morning. A continuation of such luck will send the old favorite back to the neighborhood of 17.

The little flurry in Philadelphia gas today occurred this way: Mr. Mustin had a buying order and was willing to fill it at 14⅞. The crowd appeared willing to supply the demand at 15. In order to "jar" it out at a lower price, Mr. Mustin offered a block of 500 shares at 15. It was immediately snapped up by Mr. Henry Fisher, who made his appearance on 'change for the first time since his summer vacation. Mr. Mustin succeeded in getting back 200 shares at 15, and subsequently bid that price for any part of 1,000 shares.

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $181,683,578; gold reserve, $95,784,720.

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
All'y Nat.	63½	....	P.,V.& C.R.	42	....
Com. Nat.	....	58	Mon. Nav.	79	....
Lincoln N.	65	....	Mon. Water	....	30⅛
Mer. Bank.	64	....	U. S. & S.	13¾	14¼
P. N. B. C.	275	282	W.A. B. Co.	....	150
Ent. N.,A'y	72	....	S. U. Cable	101	....
Sec. N.,A'y.	220	....	U.S.G. com	15¾	....
Alle'nia In.	....	48	BONDS.		
Armenia In.	58	....	Point Bridge 2d m. 6s	100	....
Al'y Il. Gas.	49½	57½	Penn Incline 1st m. 6s	....	96
P.N.G. & P.	13	13⅜	Pitts. Junc. 1st m. 6s	120	125
Phila. Co.	14⅞	15	Pitts. Junc. 2d m. 6s	101	*101
Wheel. Gas.	17¾	....	Cit. Tr. 5s	110	112
Cent. Trac.	25⅝	26	Pitts. Tr.5s.	110	112
Cit. Trac.	56¾	....	Cent. Tr.5s.	103½	105
P. V. Trac.	20	21¼	Man. Tr. 5s.	106½	....
Duq. Trac.	....	35¾	W.E. Tr. 5s.	105½	....
Man. Trac.	39	40			
A. V. pref.	11¾	12¼			
P.,Y.& A.R.	53	....			
Pitts. Junc.	29	....			

*And interest.

MONETARY.

The money market remains steady to firm at 6 per cent, and there is a very good demand for discount at that rate. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$2,624,851 42
Yesterday's balances	339182 30
Daily average exchanges	2,550,017 77
Daily average last week	2,621,628 13

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Clearings, $101,118,594; balances, $6,193,242. For the week—Clearings, $615,099,129; balances, $38,571,604.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Clearings, $18,560,480; balances, $3,030,898. For the week—Clearings, $96,216,501; balances, $12,969,941.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—Clearings, $2,115,912; balances, $239,895. For the week—Clearings, $13,883,749; balances, $1,879,268.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—Clearings, $10,446,373; balances, $1,405,568. For the week—Clearings, $67,859,154; balances, $9,927,221.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Clearings, $1,872,950. For the week—Clearings, $11,495,950. Week last year—Clearings, $11,194,150. Money, 4@6 per cent. New York exchange, 25c discount and par.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—Clearings, $2,647,477; balances, $373,713. Money, 5@7 per cent.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Clearings, $12,664,000. Money on sharp call with approved local collateral, 4 per cent. At the commercial banks call loans are quoted at 5@5½ per cent, and time at 5½@6 per cent. New York exchange, 40c discount. Bankers' (London) sterling, $4 89⅛ and $4 88⅛.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—Clearings, $1,391,376.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 21.—Clearings, $156,979; balances, $41,797. Eastern exchange, $1 50, premium selling.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Prices of Products Fresh From Principal Trading Centers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Flour—Receipts, 18,700 barrels; exports, 13,000 barrels; sales, 2,500 packages. Market dull and easier; spring patents steadily held, but would have to recede 10c to sell; Minnesota patents, $3 40@3 60; winter patents, $3 40@3 60; do. straights, $3 15@3 25. Buckwheat flour, $2 00. Rye quiet; No. 2 western, 43@44c, elevator. Barley quiet; western, 46c, to arrive. Wheat—Receipts, 99,000 bushels; exports, 235,000 bushels; No. 2 red, 61½c; No. 1 hard, 64½c. Options sold off ¾@⅞c under short sales, liquidation and weak cables; big weekly exports and foreign buying cut no figure; closed weak at the lowest prices; September, 61⅜@61½c, closed 61⅜c; December, 63½@64⅛c, closed 63½c. Corn—Receipts, 95,400 bushels; exports, 52,700 bushels; spot weak; No. 2, 38¼c. Options broke under big receipts, weak cables and free liquidation and closed ¼@½c lower; September closed at 38c, December at 35½c. Oats—Receipts, 61,200 bushels; exports, 500 bushels; spot very dull; No. 2, 24½c. Options were influenced by corn and closed weak at unchanged prices to ¼c decline; September closed at 24⅛c and December at 24½c. Hay easier; shipping, 65@70c; good to choice, 75@90c. Hops weak but steady; common to choice, 4@7c. Hides quiet. Leather unsettled. Wool steady; domestic fleece, 18@28c; pulled quiet. Beef quiet; family, 10@12c; extra mess, 8@8½c; beef hams, 15@16c. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies, 6½@7¼c. Lard steady; western steam closed at $6 62 nominal; refined steady. Pork quiet; new mess, $10 00@10 25; short clear, $11 50@12 30. Tallow dull; city, 4¼c. Rice easy; domestic, fair to extra, 4@6¼c; Japan, 3¾@4c. Molasses firm; New Orleans kettle, good to choice, 29@32c. Cottonseed oil steady; prime crude, 23@24c; prime summer yellow, 26¾@27c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—Flour active and unchanged; receipts, 13,877 barrels; shipments, 4,346 barrels. Wheat dull and easy; spot and month, 61@61⅛c; December, 63¼@63⅜c; steamer No. 2 red, 58@58⅛c; southern wheat by sample, 62@63c; do. on grade, 58½@61½c. Corn dull and easy; spot, 39½@39¾c; month, 39½c bid; year, 34@34¼c; southern white corn, 40@41c; do. yellow, 41@42c. Oats firm and demand fairly good; No. 2 white western, 27@27½c; mixed, 24½@25c. Rye steady; No. 2 nearby, 45c; do. western, 48c. Hay firm, tending higher; choice timothy, $15 00.

BUFFALO, Sept. 21.—Spring wheat higher; No. 1,hard, 64⅛c; No. 1 northern, 61⅛c; No. 2 red, 64c; No. 2 white,65c asked. Corn—Offerings light; market opened steady; No. 2 yellow, 37½c; No. 3 yellow, 37c; No. 2 corn, 36½c; No. 3 corn, 36c. Oats quiet and offerings light; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 do, 24c; No. 4 white, 22½c; No. 2 mixed, 23½c. Flour steady and in fair demand.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Flour in moderate demand. Wheat easier; No. 2 red, 65c; receipts, 3,500 bushels; shipments, 3,100 bushels. Corn quiet and steady; No. 2 mixed, 33c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 22c. Rye firmer; No. 2, 42c. Lard slow and easy at $5 70. Bulk meats quiet and barely steady at $5 37½. Bacon quiet and barely steady at $6 62½.

TOLEDO, Sept. 21.—Wheat quiet and slightly lower; No. 2 cash, 63c; December, 64¼c; May, 66⅝c. Corn quiet and lower; No. 2 mixed, 35c; No. 3 mixed, 33½c. Oats nothing doing. Rye nominal; cash No. 2, 35c. Cloverseed active and higher; prime cash October, $4 32½; December, $4 37½.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 21.—Wheat dull; September, 53⅛; December, 53⅞; May, 55⅝@58c; on track, No. 1 hard, 54⅜c; No. 1 northern, 53⅜c; No. 2 northern, 52¼c. Flour steady; first patents, $3 10@3 30; first clears, $2 50@2 65; second clears, $2 30@2 35; bakers', $2 50@2 55.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 21.—Wheat lower; No. 2 spring, 57c; No. 1 northern, 58c; December, 58c. Corn dull; No. 2, 31½c. Oats lower; No. 2 white, 22c; No. 3 do., 21@21¾c. Barley weaker; No. 2, 41c; sample, 28@42½c. Rye lower; No. 1, 40½c.

TRADE QUIET AND STEADY.

Moderate Demand For Goods and General Features Unchanged.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21.

Local trade has held its own during the past week, but has not exceeded the average business volume as against the record of recent previous weeks. There have been some changes in prices, but none were of a character to indicate either an extensive movement or a revolution in the range of prices now established. In the dry goods department many retailers have laid in their stock of fall goods, and just now there is a lull in this particular line. Some classes of goods are hardening in price, and this feeling is reflected to a greater or less extent in the local market. The greatest local activity this week has been in the produce market, and the leader there has been peaches. There has and is yet a demand for this fruit which is ample enough to absorb all arrivals. The consequence has been that this season there has been no sharp and wide decline in prices, but all classes of peaches have held well up to rates established at the opening of the peach market. The grain market was easy on the first half of the week, but during the latter half displayed a hardening tendency owing to smaller supplies. A few fractional advances have been made. Wheat, oats and hay all made slight advances or became firmer. Provisions continue steady, and no material changes in prices have occurred as against last week. The drug and paint business continues fair to steady, and there is a continued moderate inquiry for both of them. Drugs are quiet, and a moderate movement is maintained. The hardware trade is a little sluggish in some lines, but as a general thing wholesale dealers in hardware have little grounds for complaint.

Country Produce.

BEANS—Domestic navy, $1 35@1 50 per bushel; lima, fancy, bags, 5¾@6c per lb; red kidney, $2 25@2 35 per bushel.

BERRIES—Huckleberries, 9@10c; bucket, 65@75c; cranberries, $2 25@3 00 per box; grapes, 19@20c per 9-lb basket; 4-lb baskets, 8@10c.

BUTTER—Creameries extras, 24@25c; firsts, 21@22c; gathered cream creameries, 18@20c; fair to choice dairy rolls, 14@15c; low grades, 6@8c.

CHEESE—New York, 9@9½c; Ohio, new, 8@8½c; Wisconsin Swiss, 12@12½c; Ohio Swiss, 11@11½c; imported Smiss, 23@24c; limburger, 10½@11c.

CIDER—Sand refined, $5 50@6 50 per barrel; sweet apple, $3 00@4 00; crab apple, $7 00@8 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, new laid stock, 14½@15½c; ½c additional for candled stock.

GREEN APPLES—Fancy, $1 25@1 50 per barrel; choice, $1 00@1 25 per barrel; common, 75c@1 00 per barrel.

HONEY—White clover, 16@18c.

MELONS—Canteloupes, 50c@$1 00 per crate; sugar barrels, Anne Arundels, $2 00@3 00; gems, baskets, 50@60c; per barrel, $3 00@3 50; watermelons, $12 00@20 00 per 100.

NEW VEGETABLES—Cucumbers, 25@35c per bushel; lima beans, green, 6@8c; per quart; tomatoes, home raised, per bushel, 25@40c; beets, 40@60c per bushel basket.

ONIONS—Prime yellow, per bushel, 40@55c; per barrel, $1 50@1 75; Spanish, per crate, 90c@$1 00.

PEACHES—Delaware, extra fancy, $1 00@1 15 per basket; do. common to choice, 60@90c; crates, $1 50@2 00; 4-basket carriers, $1 25@1 50; 6-basket carriers, $1 50@2 00; one-half bushel basket, 50c@$1 00.

PEARS—Bartlet, $3 00@3 50 per barrel; common, $2 00@2 50.

PEAS—Green, bags, 98c@$1 05; split, $4 85 per barrel; Scotch, bags, $1 05@1 10.

PLUMS—Damson, $2 50@3 00 per bushel; green, $2 25@2 75; large blue, $2 50@3 00.

POTATOES—Sales on track, choice stock per bushel, 30@35c; per barrel, $1 00@1 25; southern sweets, $2 00@2 25 per barrel; Jersey, $2 75@3 00; medium Jersey sweets, $1 25@1 50.

POULTRY—Live chickens, choice, heavy, 60@70c per pair; ordinary lots, 45@50c; light, 30@40c per pair; live ducks, 45@50c per pair; dressed ducks, 14½@15c; dressed chickens, 13½@14c.

SALT—No. 1, 80c per barrel; No. 1 extra, 90c per barrel.

TROPICAL FRUITS—Messina oranges, $3 50@4 00 per box, lemons, $6 50@7 50 per box; cocoanuts, $2 75@3 00 per 100; bananas, 75c@$1 50 per bunch, pineapples, $8 00@16 00 per 100.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, per barrel, 75c@$1 00; celery, fancy, 25@35c per dozen bunches; egg plant, per dozen, 40@75c; cauliflower, per dozen, 30@60c.

VINEGAR—Domestic wine, barrels, 15c; apple juice, barrels, 12@13c; commercial, barrels, 6¾c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Maple syrup, new, 60@75c per gallon; dried corn, 5½@6c per lb; country lard, 7½@8c; hominy, $2 60@2 65 per barrel; pickles, barrels, $4 75; feathers, choice geese, 35@40c per lb; do. mixed, 25@30c; beeswax, good to choice yellow, 27@28c; peanuts, per bushel, fancy, $1 30; choice, $1 10; 100 packages, in case, $3 90; country tallow, 4@4½c.

Groceries.

SUGARS—Standard cubes, 4.94c; powdered, 4.94c; standard granulated, 4.50c; granulated, in bags, 4.50c; confectioners' A, 4.50; soft white, 4.44@4.48c; yellow, 4.13@4.31c.

ROASTED COFFEE—Standard packages, 21.77@21.97c; fancy packages, 23.77@25.77. Loose—Choice Mocha, 34½@35c; Java, 34½@35c; Maracaibo, 27@28c; fancy Caracas, 29c; golden Rio, 27c; Rio, 20@21½c.

GREEN COFFEE—Fancy Mocha, 31c; Java, 31@31¼c; Rio, 19½@20c; Maracaibo, 24c; fancy Caracas, 26c; Mexican, 21½@22½c; fancy pea berry, 24c.

OILS—Carbon, 110 degrees, 7½c; Ohio legal test, 8½c; prime white, 150 degrees, 8½c; water white, 9½c; carnadine, 12c; Elaine, 14½c; miners', 25@37c.

RICE—Fancy head, 6½@6¾c; choice head, 6½@7c; choice Java, 4@4½c; crystal, 3½c; fancy Japan, 4½@5c.

SYRUP—Fancy sugar, 25@28c; corn, 18@20c; black strap, 13c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Fancy, 29@32c; strictly choice, 26@28c; choice, 23@25c; prime, 21@22c.

FRUIT—Ondara fancy raisins, boxes, 6¾c; California sultana, seedless, boxes, 5¼@5½c; Valencia, choice, boxes, 3½c; Muscatels, 3@4½c; imported, golden, sultana, 23-lb boxes, 7½c; currants, 3@6½c per lb; California prunes, in boxes, 5¼@9½c; citron, 9½@10c; lemon peel, 9½@10c; orange peel, 9@9½c; raspberries, in boxes, 19½@20c; pitted cherries, new, 12c; apples, 7¾@8c; peaches, 7½@9c.

CANNED GOODS—Standard peaches, $1 50@1 65; extra peaches, $1 75@1 85; seconds, $1 15@1 25; pie peaches, 85@90c; corn, 65c@$1 10; beans, 65c@$1 75; cherries, $1 80@1 85; mushrooms, $2 00@2 65; pears, $1 75; peas, marrowfat, 90@95c; early June, 95c@1 45; French, $1 35@1 75 per dozen; pineapples, $1 50@1 75; plums, 2½-lb, $1 45; pumpkins, 3-lb, 85c; strawberries, 2-lb, 75c; raspberries, 2-lb, 90c; succotash, 2-lb, $1 10; tomatoes, 70@85c; mackerel, $1 15@1 90; sardines, imported, 100 cans in case, $1 20@1 75; domestic do. per dozen, 40@75c; salmon, $1 15@1 90 per dozen; chipped beef, $1 40@2 20;corned beef, 14-lb, $15 00; 2-lb, $1 90@2 00; roast beef, 2-lb, $1 90@2 00.

FISH—Mackerel, No. 2 large, barrels, $18 50; halves, $9 62; quarters, $5 00; kits, $1 20@1 65; No. 2 mess mackerel, halves, $9 75; quarters, $5 00; Holland herring, white hoop, per keg, 65c; codfish, shredded, 90c per dozen.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

(Quotations are for carload lots; jobbers charge a small advance for smaller quantities.)

FLOUR—Spring patents, $3 45@3 65; do. straight, $3 25@3 55; winter patents, $3 30@3 55; straight winter, $3 25@3 45; clear winter, $3 05@3 25; spring bakers', $2 75@2 95; rye flour, $2 85@3 00; low grades, $2 20@2 70.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 38@38½c; high mixed shelled, 37@38c; No. 2 yellow ear corn, 41½@42c; high mixed ear, 41@41½c.

RYE—47@48c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 25½@26c; No. 2 white, 25@25½c; extra No. 3 white, 23½@24c; No. 3 white, 22½@23c.

WHEAT—No. 1 red winter, 64@65c; No. 2 do., 63@64c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy hay, $15 75@16 00; No. 2, $14 25@14 50; No. 1 clover hay, $13 50@13 75; No. 1 mixed clover and timothy hay, $13 25@13 75; No. 1 prairie hay, $10 50@11 00; packing hay, $7 50@8 00; loose, from country wagons, $14 00@16 00.

STRAW—Oat, $5 50@6 00; wheat, $5 25@5 50; rye, $6 00@6 50.

SEEDS (jobbers' prices) — Timothy, choice 45-lb, $2 10@2 25 per bushel; clover, choice, 60 lb, $5 65@5 90; mammoth clover, $5 75@6 00; crimson clover, $3 50@4 00; blue grass, $1 25@1 50.

MILLFEED—Bran, winter wheat, in bulk, $14 00@14 50 per ton; No. 1 white middlings, $18 00@18 50; No. 2, do., $16 00@17 00; brown middlings, $16 00@16 25.

Receipts bulletined via P., Ft. W. & C.—15 cars hay, 3 cars feed, 3 cars oats, 1 car rye, 1 car flour; P., C., C. & St L.—1 car corn, 1 car hay, 1 car bran, 1 car oats; B. & O.—1 car hay, 1 car corn; P. & L. E.— 1 car hay. Total for week, 305 cars.

Provisions.

LARD—Pure lard, tierces, 340-lb, 7¼c; half barrels, 120-lb, 7½c; tubs, 60-lb, 7⅝c; buckets, 20-lb, 7⅞c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a case, 7½c; 5-lb tin pails, 6 in a case, 8c; 5-lb tin cans, 12 in a case, 8¼c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 8¼c; tierces, kettle, for bakers' use, 7¼c. Western compound—Tierces, 360-lb, 4⅞c; half-barrels, 5⅛c; tubs, 5¼c; buckets, 5½c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a rack, 5⅛c; 10-lb tin cans, 6 in a case, 5⅝c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 5¾c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 5⅞c.

SMOKED MEATS—Hams, large, 9⅞c; do. medium, 10c; do. small, 10¼c; trimmed hams, 10½c; boneless boiled hams, 15c; breakfast bacon, 9¼@9½c; extra family bacon, 11½c; shoulders, sugar-cured, 7¾c; dried beef, in sets, 10½c; dried beef, rounds and knuckles, 13c; dried beef, flats, 9½c; extra dry dried beef, 1c higher than above prices; California hams, 8c; bacon shoulders, 7¾c; clear sides, 7½c; clear bellies, 7¾c.

PICKLED MEATS—Heavy mess pork, per barrel, $11 50; family pork, $12 50.

DRY SALT MEATS—Shoulders, 7¼c; clear sides, 6¾c; clear bellies, 7c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Steady, Hogs Slow, and Sheep and Lambs Draggy.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21.

Central Stock Yards.

Hamilton, Wood & Beck furnish the following quotations:

CATTLE.

Receipts light; market steady.

Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lb	$ 5 30@ 5 60
Prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lb	5 00@ 5 25
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lb	4 65@ 5 00
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lb	4 20@ 4 50
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lb	3 60@ 4 10
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lb	3 25@ 3 50
Common, 700 to 900 lb	2 40@ 3 10
Rough, half fat, 1,000 to 1,300 lb	2 50@ 3 65

HOGS.

Receipts, 3 double-deck loads; market slow.

Prime light	$4 65@4 70
Prime medium weights	4 65@4 75
Common Yorkers and grassers	4 40@4 55
Heavy hogs	4 40@4 55
Light pigs	3 90@4 30
Good roughs	3 65@4 15
Piggy sows and stags	2 90@3 40

SHEEP.

Receipts, 6 double-deck loads; market slow.

Export wethers, 110 to 125 lb	$3 50@3 80
Prime wethers, 95 to 100 lb	3 15@3 30
Good wethers, 85 to 90 lb	2 75@2 90
Fair, 70 to 80 lb	1 75@2 25
Culls	50@ 75
Lambs	2 00@4 75
Veal calves	4 50@6 75

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Prices for cattle were unchanged to-day. Most commission merchants do not expect much change in prices next week. Some Indian territory cattle are arriving and sell at higher prices than Texans, being much better in quality. The inquiry for choice feeders is on the increase, and owing to the drought in Ohio farmers in that state are selling cattle to Iowa and Nebraska farmers, something never known before.

The hog market was demoralized by larger receipts than usually arrive on Saturday, prices being 15@20c lower. Common to choice heavy sold at $3 75@4 30, choice butcher weights selling around $4 35 and some prime 225-pound hogs were sold early at $4 45. Light-weights sold at $3 90@4 45, and mixed lots brought $3 75@4 35, while pigs sold at $3 25@4 15. Hogs sold principally at $3 90@4 00 for packers' and at $4 15@4 30 for shippers'. Prices closed 14@20c lower than a week ago, the best heavy selling more than $2 00 lower than a year ago and $2 30 lower than two years ago.

Sheep—The supply offered was soon disposed of at unchanged prices, sales being on the basis of $1 25@3 50 for native sheep, $2 50@3 40 for westerns and $3 00@4 60 for lambs.

Receipts—Cattle, 1,000 head; calves, 50 head; hogs, 16,000 head; sheep, 3,000 head.

EAST BUFFALO, Sept. 21.—Cattle—Receipts of sale cattle, only about a load; market dull for all kinds.

Hogs—Receipts, 25 cars; market dull and lower; Yorkers, fair to choice, $4 60@4 65; heavy grassy ends, $4 00@4 25; roughs, $3 50@3 85; stags, $3 00@3 25; pigs, good to choice, $4 40@4 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts fair; mostly Canadian; market opened slow, but holders all held their offerings higher; lambs, choice to prime, $4 60@4 80; good to choice lambs, $4 30@4 60; fair to good, $3 65@4 15; culls and common lambs, $2 50@3 40; sheep, choice to selected export wethers, $4 00@4 25; export ewes and wethers, $3 50@3 75; good to choice mixed sheep, $3 10@3 30; fair to good mixed, $2 50@3 00; culls and common sheep, $1 40@2 25.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Hogs lower at $3 60@4 45; receipts, 900 head; shipments, 1,700 head.

Cattle—Steady at $2 25@5 15; receipts, 100 head; shipments, 300 head.

Sheep—Quiet and steady at $1 25@4 00; receipts, 700 head; shipments, 2,100 head. Lambs quiet and steady at $2 50@4 35.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Coffee options opened dull at unchanged prices to 10 points decline, reacted on demand from shorts and absorption of September and closed firm at a net advance of 5@15 points, including October at 15.00c and December at 14.65@14.75c. Spot Rio firm; No. 7, 15⅝c; mild quiet and steady; Cordova, 18¼@19c. Santos firm; good average Santos 14c; receipts, 16,000 bags; stock, 316,000 bags. Hamburg quiet at ¼@½c advance; sales, 14,000 bags. Rio firm; No. 7 Rio, 14c; exchange, 10 9-16d; receipts, 2,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 10,000 bags; for Europe, 4,000 bags; stock, 213,000 bags. Warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday, 5,816 bags; New York stock to-day, 236,584 bags; United States stock, 325,461 bags; afloat for the United States, 248,000 bags; total visible for the United States, 573,461 bags, against 393,095 bags last year.

Sugar—Raw strong; fair refining, 3@3⅛c; centrifugal, 3 5-16c; refined strong; No. 6, 3 15-16@4⅛c; standard A, 4¼@4 -16c; confectioners' A, 4¼@4 7-16c; cut loaf, 5@5 3-16c; granulated, 4⅜@4 9-16c.

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Consols for money, 107⅝; do. for the account, 107 11-16; Canadian Pacific, 59⅛; Erie, 12¼; Erie 2ds, 79⅛; Illinois Central, 105; Mexican ordinary, 21; St. Paul common, 77¾; New York Central, 105¼; Pennsylvania, 57½; Reading, 10½. Bar silver, 30½d per ounce. Money, ¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, ⅝ per cent; do. three months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres to-day at 224.00; Madrid, 16.00; Lisbon, 24¾; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 104.75; Vienna, 103. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balances to-day, £500,000.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Three per cent rentes, 100f 77½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 28½c for checks.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was steady; creameries, 9@20½c; dairies, 9½@17c. Eggs steady at 13½@14½c. Cheese, 4@8c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—Butter and eggs steady and unchanged. Cheese firm and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—Butter firm and in good demand. Eggs firm and active; fresh nearby, 17c; do. western, 16½c. Cheese unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Butter firm. Eggs easy. Cheese in active demand.

The Oil Market.

The local oil option ranged as follows: Opening, $1 21; highest $1 21; lowest, $1 21; closing, $1 21 bid. Credit balances, $1 21.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Petroleum weak, closing at $1 23 bid.

OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 21.—The oil market opened, highest, lowest and closed at $1 21½; sales, 3,000 barrels; shipments, 80,085 barrels; runs, 40,059 barrels.

Turpentine.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Rosin quiet; strained, common to good, $1 42½@1 52½. Turpentine quiet at 28@28½c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21.—Turpentine spirits, 20s 6d. Rosin, common, 4s.

SUPERSTITIONS OF BRIDES.

They Mostly Concern the Use of Colors in the Wedding Dress.

Fashion, that inexorable "She who must be obeyed," has one foe whom, the New York "Herald" asserts, she has never wholly conquered in the matter of wedding dresses.

It is custom that brings superstition as an ally even into this end of the century. How strong is the sway of this power behind the throne is evidenced by the consternation which a little bit of sinister green adornment wrought in a nuptial celebration at Oneonta last week. While the prospective bride, with the off-hand calmness and deliberation which are supposed to stamp the woman of the period, was waiting for the minister to find his place in the marriage service, she picked up a newspaper and glanced through its columns, just to put the remainder of the interested persons at their ease.

Her eyes instinctively found a paragraph in a collection of superstitions which announced that "a bride should never be married in colors if she wishes to be happy. The most unfortunate colors are yellow and green." As she looked down and saw some green trimmings in her wedding gown she refused to allow the ceremony to proceed, and was so obdurate to persuasion that she chose to have the engagement cancelled rather than have the marriage service read under such inauspicious circumstances.

The children of the rural districts learn in their earliest play, in the game song which rehearses the quandary about the wedding dress of "Miss Jennie I. Jones," that "green means forsaken, and that will never do," and that "white is to marry in."

In all ages and among all civilized people white has been chosen for the dress of the bride if she is a girl, but in different sections of the country a particular significance is attached to various bits of color in the way of accessories. The mandate that a bride must wear "something old and something new, something borrowed and something blue," is so generally recognized that the efforts to comply with it often cost much more concern and manipulation than plans for evading the vexing word "obey."

That fortunate damsel who inherits a lace veil which has been passed along the line of her grandmothers has no trouble in fulfilling the first condition. She finds it harder to weave in the color which stands for loyalty. It frequently does service in the way of a tiny blue bow, which is tied somewhere out of sight for the time being.

It is told of one fashionable bride of last season that she insisted at the last minute upon regarding the old saw, but as no provision had been made by her maids for such observance, there was nothing of the required color to be seen except a blue silk bed cover and a portiere, neither of which was adaptable. At last a little niece of the bride contributed a turquoise ring, which was fastened inside the corsage, and so fulfilled the demand for "something borrowed and something blue" at the same time.

Many young women have their wedding gowns made of blue where the ceremony is less formal. Brown and gray are also often used, but no matter how popular or how becoming pink or any shade of red is usually tabooed. It is singular that red is usually shunned for a bridal dress, even among the Italians, who are ordinarily so fond of its warm hues, and who do not hesitate to use other colors which are just as vivid.

Green and yellow are both commonly seen in an Italian bride's dress, and the purples of Tyre and Parma are especially popular for that purpose. The Russian Jews of the Eastside are particularly faithful to the old custom of robing the bride in the color signifying innocence. The greatest care is taken to exclude all color from the bride's apparel, even to the little bits of jewelry about her person.

The rings are taken out of her ears and buds from the bridal wreath suspended in them by means of white thread. Less conservative brides have used silver wires to fasten the buds to the ears, but these are regarded as a violation of the custom prohibiting colors or jewels. The green leaves of the wreath give the only tint of color to the outfit, and in that connection are regarded as a necessary accessory signifying hope for the future.

The old superstition which makes it unlucky for a bride to use in her wedding attire any pins which have done duty in any similar office is found to exist in other nationalities than America.

NOT MUCH CREDIT TO HER.

Lady Henry Somerset's Protest Barren of Sincerity.

There has been a good deal of rash judgment of Lady Henry Somerset recently. Her ladyship brought an action, as reported, to test her power in close public houses on the property of which she is a life tenant. The court ruled she had not that power. Everybody rejoiced over the result, and many tongues wagged industriously at the expense of Lady Henry, who was condemned for bigotry in attempting to close a delightful hostelry at Reigate—at which even judges had taken their well-earned rest.

As a matter of fact, says the "Queen," Lady Henry chose that particular house precisely because it had so strong a position against her. She does not like the sale of intoxicants on her estate. But she realizes she has not the right to injure a property only temporarily hers. To settle these conflicting scruples she sought the aid of the law, and her choice of the best and most respectable inn on her estate was an act not of intolerance, but of liberality. She wished to put the tenants' case in its most favorable light. In the result the court decided that the life-tenant could not close public houses on an estate merely on account of a general and preconceived opinion in favor of teetotalism. So Lady Henry can sleep with a good conscience, although she is still an accessory in the drink traffic. She has made her protest. The law has declined to second her, and no one, not even the loser of the suit, feels much aggrieved by the result.

ADVANTAGE FOR THE TOPER.

Teetotalers in London Restaurants Pay for Wine Not Drunk.

A curious result of the patronage of restaurants by people who think to solve the servant question that way has been the theme of anxious comment over in London this summer, says the Boston "Herald." It appears that this custom of living in cheap hotels at the seaside during the summer and dining in London restaurants during the winter has been taken advantage of by the restaurateurs and the hotel keepers, who have raised their prices so as to seriously affect their patrons' purses. Hitherto it has been the English custom to charge a fixed price for meals. If the diner drank wine he paid extra for it; if he confined himself to water it made no difference in the price of the dinner. Now, however, it is announced by several hotel-keepers that if no wine is taken the meal is to be charged from 12 to 25 cents more, and where board is arranged for the sum per day demanded, the teetotalers will be obliged to pay 50 cents more than the wine bibber. So it seems one must pay for wine he does not drink; in short, prices for the table d'hote have advanced, and the "extra wine" is merely an excuse for a change in the system which allowed thrifty persons to be independent of the domestic servant question. It looks as though that would always be a rock ahead for civilization. The more civilized we moderns become the more momentous that servant question.

GRAVES MARK THE ROUTE.

An Overland Road and an Incident of the Old Days.

The old overland trail running from Independence, Mo., to Santa Fe is simply an elongated graveyard, says the Denver "Field and Farm." This old route has long since been abandoned, for railroads now traverse the vast extent of country, the Apaches are practically subdued, and the old-fashioned swinging stage coaches that stood the bullets of savages and desperadoes, as well as the buffetings of the wind and weather, have fallen into innocuous desuetude and decay. Men who were killed or died on the trail were simply pulled to one side, and a little mound of earth with a pile of stones at the head is all that marks the last resting place of those whose bones lie moldering in the dust.

On the trail near Wagon Mound there is a spot beneath which lies all that was earthly of Jules Burroughs. He was a gentlemanly highwayman, and held up coaches, waylaid travelers and robbed promiscuously with a decency and gentility that was as unusual as it was strange. One of his most daring exploits occurred in the fall of 1868. Burroughs stationed himself on horseback in a coulee, or depression in the prairie, near the Cimarron crossing, and as the coach swept around a curve the occupants were startled by the figure of a masked man, mounted, who with six-shooter in each hand, called out sharply: "Halt, and get out of the stage!"

Passengers and driver first thought of protesting, but a shot laid one of the horses low, whereupon seven individuals stepped out on the prairie and threw up their hands, as they were politely requested to do. The highwayman, covering them with his right-hand weapon, with his left hand pulled a little sack or bag from his belt, and, tossing it to the first man on the left, said: "Place that over your head, please, and then raise your hands again. Don't make any attempt, gentlemen, to better your situation, for the first one who makes a move will be a dead man in less than a second." No. 1 placed the bag over his head and raised his hands as before. No. 2 was treated likewise, and so on, until the seven were served in the same manner.

"What have you done with your watch?" said he to the fifth one in line. "I know you have none now, but you had one a short time ago. What have you done with it?" "I never had one," surlily replied the prisoner. "Are you a lawyer?" inquired Burroughs. "Yes." "Then I forgive you for lying, for that is a part of your profession. But by an examination of your vest button holes and your vest pocket I am convinced that you had a watch less than 10 minutes ago. Now, where is it? Tell me, quick!" The lawyer, for in truth he was a lawyer, saw at once that his captor was as shrewd, if not shrewder than he was, so he made no more efforts at concealment, and answered frankly: "I tossed my watch and chain out of the window when you halted us. It is lying over there in the grass."

"I thought so," said the robber, pleasantly. "Please remove the little bag that conceals your handsome features, step over to the spot and pick it up for me." The lawyer did as requested. He watched an opportunity to make a dash, if possible, to catch the highwayman off his guard, but the latter was not of that kind, and actually pierced the unhappy lawyer with his lynxlike gaze. When the valuable timepiece was placed in his hand Burroughs made a polite bow to the owner and handed it back to him. "Take it," said he, "and keep it in remembrance of your noble loyalty to your profession. No lawyer can afford to tell the truth, and I admire you for your faithfulness to the cause."

BITER BADLY BITTEN.

What Came of a Joke Played on a Strange Old Man.

In a Pullman car on the Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire railway the other week, "Pearson's Weekly" says, a young traveler noticed an old, white-bearded gentleman trying to get into a light dust coat. The young man rushed to his assistance, and in helping him with the garment noticed a good-sized whisky flask protruding from one of the pockets. Being of a waggish nature, he appropriated the bottle, helped the stranger on with his coat, and then pulling out the flask, said: "Will you take a drink?"

The old man did not recognize the bottle, and drawing himself up remarked rather severely:

"No, sir, I never drink."

"It won't hurt you," insisted the wag; "it's the best."

"Young man," said the old gentleman, speaking loud enough for all in the carriage to hear, "if you persist in drinking whisky you will be a ruined man at 40. It is the curse of the land. When I was a boy my mother died, and the last thing she did was to call me to her bedside and say: "John, promise me that you will never touch a drop of liquor."

"Oh, well, in that case," said the joker, "I must drink it myself," whereupon, suiting the action to the words, he pulled the cork out and took a good drink.

A moment later he dropped the bottle with an exclamation which certainly didn't sound like a blessing, and yelled out: "Ugh! ugh! my mouth's all raw!"

Then it was the old gentleman discovered his loss, and to the amusement of the other passengers, said: "Ah, young man, you will be careful in future before you take other people's property. I am Dr. ——, and that bottle contained some quinine and iron for one of my patients."

The young man got out at the next station.

IT WAS THE BLOOMERS.

Happily Some Women Armed With Pins Were on Hand.

Natives of and visitors to Long Island had something to talk about Sunday, says the "Eastern Argus." It was rapidly approaching the hour of dusk when two young men called out to some companion on the piazza:

"Say, get on to his nibs on the bike. He'll get a header coming down that hill like that."

On came the rider, and descending the hill there was a distinctly feminine shriek as a body shot over the handlebars of the bike. This, of course, aroused the chivalrous nature of the boys, who naturally ran to the scene of the wreck.

"What's the matter, young feller?" asked one of the boys soothingly.

"Feller, nothing," the rider replied. She remained sitting on the grass, for it was in reality a "she," and the boys beat a hasty retreat.

There was great excitement, and a crowd gathered, among them being several ladies. There were tears in the fair bloomerite's eyes as she flashed a message with them toward the group of three ladies that had gathered at the scene of the mishap. It must have been mental telegraphy, for the ladies apparently understood, for they felt in their bodices for something that looked like pins.

The masculine spectators politely turned their backs and walked away, while the ladies surrounded the young rider, who had not arisen from the grass. There was a short convention among the ladies, and in a few moments a somewhat disarranged pair of bloomers were seen disappearing over the hill toward the East End.

Ethelberta (in a runaway carriage)—Oh, Tom, let us jump—quick.

Tom (leisurely)—'Twould only be the trouble for nothing. We shall be thrown out in a minute.—Tit-Bits.

SHIPS SUNK BY COLLISIONS.

SPANISH CRUISER BARCASTEGUI RUN DOWN BY A CUBAN MERCHANT VESSEL.

FORTY-SIX LIVES WERE LOST.

ADMIRAL POREJO, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NAVY, ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

THE EDAM SENT TO BOTTOM.

All Her Crew and Passengers Rescued by a Small Channel Fishing Boat.

COLLIDED WITH THE TURKESTAN.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—The Spanish cruiser Barcastegui was wrecked at midnight by coming in collision with the merchant steamer Mortera in the canal at the entrance of port of Havana. Admiral Delgado Parejo, Captain Ybanez, First Lieutenant Lopez Aldazajo, Second Lieutenants Junco, Soto and Canajo, Dr. Martin, Purser Pueyo, Machinist Zarzuela and 38 of the crew were drowned. Aide-de-Camp Gaston was saved. Victor Aroja, another of the officers, had his leg broken, but was picked up by a boat from the Mortera. Admiral Parejo's body has been recovered. Captain Ybanez's body was also recovered, but in a badly mutilated condition, indicating that he had been crushed in the collision.

The cruiser Barcastegui had been employed in going on government business between different parts of the Island of Cuba. The Barcastegui was a third-class cruiser, carrying five heavy and two rapid-fire guns. She was of 1,000 tons displacement. She was built in 1876. The cruiser left for Ft. Barcastegui at midnight, with Admiral Delgado Parejo on board. On reaching the mouth of the harbor, close to Moro castle, the Barcastegui came in collision with the Mortera, a steamer engaged in the coastwise trade. The Mortera struck the cruiser on the starboard, and so badly injured her that she sank at once. The Mortera, though badly damaged, stood off to give assistance to those on board the Barcastegui, and with her boats saved the greater part of the crew.

Admiral Dalgado Perejo was commander of the Spanish naval forces in Cuba. He arrived on the island on June 17 from Spain.

Captain Vinal, of the steamer Mortera, in the course of an interview to-day said that at 11:15 o'clock last night, when he was within two miles of the entrance to the harbor, and going at a moderate rate of speed, he saw ahead, on his starboard, a green light, which he presumed was that of a steamer leaving port.

"I ordered the engine to slow down," said Captain Vinal, "and proceeded on our course, hearing two whistles from the cruiser, to which we replied. Turning into the harbor, and still going slowly, I saw the lights on the vessel ahead suddenly go out. I immediately ordered the engineer to steam backward, but it was of no avail, for the steamers collided. I ordered boats to be lower, and life preservers to be thrown overboard. After the collision we were entangled with the Barcastegui for a time, but this situation endangered the Mortera as well as the cruiser, and I ordered the engines to go ahead, my intention being to try to run the Barcastegui ashore. I soon found, however, that this could not be done with safety to the Mortera. Backing off from the cruiser, the Barcastegui sank almost instantly."

Admiral Delgado Parejo was the last man to leave the cruiser, being taken off in a rowboat, which was about to start for shore, when the suction occasioned by the sinking of the Barcastegui carried the boat down, and all on board were drowned.

The total loss of life is now set at 46.

The gay streamers and flags that have decorated the city in welcome of the soldiers who have arrived from Spain have been taken down and replaced by draperies of black. The city is in mourning throughout for the admiral and the officers and crew of the Barcastegui.

The cause of the extinguishment of the lights on board the cruiser, which was described by Captain Vinal, of the Mortera, and which undoubtedly was the cause of the collision, was occasioned by the stopping of the engines to save the life of a sailor, whose arm had been caught in the dynamo.

The body of Admiral Delgado Parejo lies in state in the chapel in the Marine hospital upon an imposing catafalque, watched over by a guard of marines. Several masses were said in the chapel during the day. The dead admiral's funeral chamber was visited by thousands of all grades of society, the stream of the mourning population being uninterrupted throughout the day. Eighty magnificent floral wreaths from the municipal authorities, public institutions, societies, clubs and particular friends of the deceased were laid upon the bier.

This afternoon Captain Francisco Ybanez, the commander of the ill-fated cruiser, was buried with the honors due his rank. During the passage of the funeral procession the streets were filled with vast throngs of people, and the funeral carriage was heaped with wreaths from the authorities and from friends of the deceased. A battalion of volunteers, with a band, acted as an escort, and a long line of carriages filled with mourners followed the body to the grave.

SUNK IN A FOG.

Steamship Edam Founders Off England Without Loss of Life.

PLYMOUTH, England, Sept. 19.—The steamer Beresford has arrived here, having in tow the trawler Vulture, of Brixham, and four ship's boats, containing the captain, crew and passengers of the Netherlands-American steamship company's steamship Edam, of Rotterdam, from New York, bound for Amsterdam. At 1 o'clock this morning the Edam collided with the Turkestan when 50 miles southeast of Start Point. The collision occurred in a dense fog.

The trawler Vulture was on the fishing grounds, 15 miles from the Eddystone lighthouse, last night. The night had been clear, but just before 1 o'clock a thick fog arose. Those aboard the Vulture heard a great blowing of whistles and then a terrific crash. The Vulture proceeded immediately to the spot from which the sounds issued, and went alongside the steamship Edam, which was rapidly filling. Captain Brunsman, of the Edam, requested that the Vulture stand by. The ship's boats were then quickly lowered and the passengers were helped into them without accident.

The passengers were greatly alarmed, but there was no panic. The majority went on deck without having taken time to dress. The sea at the time of the collision was perfectly smooth.

The steamer Turkestan, whose bows were badly damaged, stood by until danger was past, and then proceeded in the direction of Cardiff. The Edam foundered at 3 o'clock, two hours after the collision.

The Edam sailed from New York on September 5, bound for Amsterdam. She carried no cabin passengers. The steerage list contained 93 names, the majority of them Hollanders, returning to their native country for a visit. The Edam was built at Rotterdam in 1883, was 330 feet long, 39 feet beam and 28 feet deep. She registered 3,130 tons gross and 2,267 tons net. She hailed from Rotterdam and was owned by the Netherlands-American steam navigation company.

Two American Schooners Lost.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—U. S. Consul Groman, at Matamoras, Mexico, has reported to the state department the shipwreck and total loss off the Mexican coast, on August 29, of the lumber schooner Garnock, built in Mobile, Ala. No trace of the crew has been found. U. S. Consul L. W. Shouse, at Vera Cruz, reports the wreck of the American schooner Meteor, on August 22, just after crossing the bar at Alvarado. She was from Mobile, laden with lumber.

BANK TELLERS' THEFTS.

Three of Them in Chicago Robbed Their Employers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Joseph H. Wilson, receiving teller of the National Bank of Illinois, has confessed to taking $7,000 of the bank's money. Benjamin E. Jones, paying teller of the same institution, is charged with stealing $12,800. Money passed from one to the other, and their accounts always were expected to balance. Whenever one was short the other simply made a "dummy" entry and the thing was fixed. But Jones and Wilson made one mistake. Jones went away on a vacation. Then, through the admittance of another to the office of the paying teller, small irregularities were discovered, and finally the whole secret was out. Wilson was confronted with the evidence taken from the books. Wilson broke down and detailed to the bank officials all the plans of himself and Jones. Jones was allowed to finish his vacation. When he came back he broke down and made a clean breast of it. Both men are in the city and are under surveillance, no arrests having been made.

Ross C. Van Bokkelen, receiving teller of the Merchants loan and trust company, is also missing. So is $33,000 of the money belonging to the institution, which is the second largest banking concern in the west. It is thought that Van Bokkelen has gone to Mexico. Van Bokkelen left Saturday, with a deposit of $33,000 made by the McCormick harvester company. The bank officials made a hasty examination of the missing teller's books, and it showed that in the last year and a half the amount appropriated was almost $50,000.

BUFFALO, Sept. 19.—Ross J. Van Bokkelen, the defaulting teller of the loan and trust company of Chicago, is a son of the late Rev. L. Van Bokkelen, for many years rector of Trinity Episcopal church, Buffalo.

QUAY REFORM WORK.

The War Against the Combine Will Be Pushed in Philadelphia.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The Quay-Penrose-Durham element of the Republican party will establish cenrtal headquarters this week in Philadelphia. Ex-Magistrate Durham spent the day in attending to the matter. The pressure from the Quay workers had become so heavy that Mr. Durham felt he should no longer delay the securing of city headquarters, where these people can congregate. The plans for the continued war against the combine are largely in embryo, but the Quay leaders have fully determined that thing, and will fight to elect a majority of the Republican ward committeemen at the primaries in January, and to revolutionize the city councils at the February election, when their policy will be to cast aside partisanship wherever necessary, and act on the principle that in municipal campaigns a citizen can support a Democrat for the sake of better local government and still be a good Republican.

There will be something tangible to fight for everywhere, and the city leaders of the Quay men declare that they will be actuated by the declaration of municipal reform principles in the state convention platform.

THE LILY ROBBED.

Mrs. Langtry Loses Her Jewels Valued at $200,000.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—During the absence of Mrs. Langtry on the continent a forged order was presented at her bank for her jewel box, which contained $200,000 worth of jewels. The box was delivered to the bearer of the order. Mrs. Langtry returned home a few days ago, and to-day she sent to the bank for her jewels, when she learned that the box had been delivered under the circumstances above indicated on August 24. Mrs. Langtry immediately drove to the office of Sir George Lewis, Q. C., her legal adviser, and informed him of what had taken place. Scotland Yard was at once notified of the robbery. Up to the present time no trace has been found of the missing jewels.

There is reason to believe that the value placed upon the jewels which have so mysteriously disappeared is not exaggerated, as they have long been famous, and included three tiaras, one being of diamonds and pearls, another of diamonds and rubies, and a third of diamonds and turquoises, besides several necklaces and rivieres. The box, in fact, contained nearly all the gems and precious stones that Mrs. Langtry possessed. The order upon which it was delivered was written on paper marked with Mrs. Langtry's town address, 21 Pont street, S. W. The bank in which the jewels had been deposited for safe keeping was the Sloane street branch of the Union bank of London.

A $50,000 SHORTAGE.

Officials of Kanawha County, W. Va., Shown Up by Experts.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 19.—Some months ago rumors of the shortage of this (Kanawha) county's funds became prevalent, eventually gaining sufficient strength to force the city to employ several expert accountants to investigate the books. These accountants closed the work about two weeks ago, filing their report with the court, where it laid dormant until to-day, when the statement was made public. The report shows a shortage of $50,080 60. It alleges that the books were illegally kept, and points out numerous omissions of large amounts from the records. It makes no charges against any individual. The city is greatly excited, and the friends of the various officials are endeavoring to throw the responsibility upon the shoulders of others.

NEEDLES IN HIS EYES.

Train Robber Perry, in Auburn Prison, Tries to Blind Himself.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Oliver Curtis Perry, the train robber, attempted self-mutilation in Auburn prison. He procured two needles, which he placed in a stick in such a way that when he placed the sticks across his nose he prodded his eyes. His eyes are now badly inflamed, and it is only by administering anesthetics that the prison physician is able to give treatment, as Perry obstinately refuses to yield. He says that if he succeeded in blinding himself the governor might be convinced that he meant to reform and might extend clemency. Twice, recently, Perry has been discovered with sand in his pockets with which, he declared, he intended to assault a keeper.

Ease your cough by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure and helpful medicine for all throat and lung ailments, and a curative for asthma.

For Headache take Jayne's Painless Sanative Pills.

BATTLE-FIELDS CONSECRATED.

CHICKAMAUGA'S BLOODY GROUND IS NOW OFFICIALLY A NATIONAL PARK.

CEREMONIES OF DEDICATION.

Vice-President Stevenson Presided Over the Gathering.

SPEECHES BY MEN OF EMINENCE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 19.—To-night the government of the United States is in full possession of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga field. The nation has another public park which, while it may not be as grand from a scenic point of view as that of the Yellowstone, yet it will be far dearer to the hearts of the people. The park dedicated to the nation to-day was consecrated with the blood of 35,000 heroes in 1863. It was consecreated by a battle which for desperate fighting and carnage has few, if any, equals in the world's history.

But the unique feature of this dedication to-day is the fact that men who struggled and fought against each other at Chickamauga this day 32 years ago met here again to-day as brothers, and each did his share toward making the dedication a success. They sealed a compact by which the last vestige of venom caused by the civil war was blotted out.

Within the limits of this grand, historic place of pleasure for the nation to-day were upward of 75,000 people. Among the throng were some of the nation's heroes and there were also some of her highest officials. Of President Cleveland's cabinet there were Attorney-General Hermon, Secretary of the Navy Herbert, Secretary of the Interior Smith and Postmaster-General Wilson. There were a baker's dozen of governors and hundreds of men of renown who took part in the conflict between the north and south.

Where Carnage Reigned.

The ceremonies took place at Snodgrass hill, whose top and side for a mile or more were so thickly covered with dead this day 32 years ago that, as the survivors say, one could walk all over it, from crest to base, stepping from one prostrate body to another. Hours before the exercises began the battle-field was alive with people who had come to attend the dedication. The first event of the day was a display of arms by Battery F, Fourth United States artillery. Then there was a battalion regimental drill, showing the new tactics and field movements, under command of Colonel Polland.

Adlai E. Stevenson, vice-president of the United States, presided over the dedicatory exercises. He was greeted with cheers. The meeting was called to order at 12 o'clock, and at that hour Snodgrass hill was covered with people. By way of beginning there was a national salute of 44 guns by the artillery, followed by the "Star Spangled Banner" played by one of the United States infantry bands. It was cheered to the echo by veterans of the blue and the gray.

Vice-President Stevenson then made a brief address, in the course of which he said:

"To-day, by act of the congress of the United States, the Chickamauga and Chattanooga national military park is forever set apart from all common uses; solemnly dedicated for all the ages—to all the American people. The day is auspicious. It notes the anniversary of one of the greatest battles known to history. Here in the dread tribunal of last resort valor contended against valor. Here brave men struggled and died for the right, 'as God gave them to see the right.' Thirty-two years have passed, and the few survivors of that masterful day—victors and vanquished alike—again meet upon this memorable field.

"Our eyes now behold the sublime spectacle of the honored survivors of the great battle coming together upon these heights once more. They meet not in deadly conflict, but as brothers, under one flag, fellow-citizens of a common country; all grateful to God that in the supreme struggle the government of our fathers, our common heritage, was triumphant, and that to all of the coming generations of our countrymen, it will remain 'an indivisible union of indestructible states.'"

The National Anthem.

When Vice-President Stevenson had finished, prayer was offered by Rt. Rev. Bishop Gailor, of Tennessee. "America," the beutiful national anthem, was then sung by the audience, accompanied by the band, and everyone of the fifty and odd thousand of people assembled, blue and gray, joined in the anthem.

General John M. Palmer, the venerable senator from Illinois, who 32 years ago to-day risked his life on the battle-field, made the first dedicatory address. In the course of his remarks General Palmer said:

"I am profoundly sensible of the honor which the secretary of war conferred by selecting me to represent the soldiers of the United States who participated in the military events which occurred in this theater in the late summer and autumn of 1863."

He referred to the fact that many of the distinguished generals who made Chickamauga famous were now dead, and spoke in complimentary terms of General John B. Gordon, the Confederate commander, who was to follow him in a speech. Continuing, he referred to the different engagements that took place at Chickamauga, Chattanooga and the surrounding mountains. He referred to lessons to be learned from the civil war, and then reviewed the actions of the different generals who fought at Chickamauga, telling many of his own experiences there.

Another patriotic tune followed General Palmer, and then the battle-scarred veteran of the Confederacy, whom Lee called his "right arm," John B. Gordon, of Georgia, was introduced. He was greeted with no less applause than was accorded General Palmer, and he spoke with fully as much enthusiasm, feeling and patriotism.

Charles Sumner's Mistake.

By way of beginning General Gordon said that Charles Sumner misapprehended the feeling that existed in the south and in the north when he proposed in the United States senate to strike from the battle-flags of the Union all mementoes of the civil war. Many other statesmen felt the same way. They did not realize that dawn would follow the darkness. None realized at that time what a wonderful march of prosperity would follow the desolation that followed the war. The war was between friends and freedom on both sides.

In conclusion, in a burst of eloquence he said all the battle-fields, all the agony of wounds and sighs and tears—"all were contributions to the upbuilding of a loftier American manhood for the future defense of American freedom."

When the enthusiastic applause following General Gordon's speech had ended the vast audience sang "Auld Lang Syne." A few short speeches were made by distinguished visitors, among them General Longstreet, after which the exercises were adjourned.

There was another great crowd in Barnum's big tent to-night. It was a grand reunion of the army of the Tennessee—Union and confederate. General Grenville M. Dodge, of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, presided. After music by the band and prayer, he introduced the first speaker of the evening, General O. O. Howard, of the United States army.

In the course of his speech General Howard paid a glowing tribute to the great generals, both blue and gray who participated in the battle of Chickamauga, and told of the heroic American volunteer and the things he saw and experienced; of the scaling of Lookout mountain and the battle above the clouds. After this he began to speak of the present, skipping the lapse of 30 years. He told of the pathetic scenes he had witnessed at reunions where veterans of both sides were present. The war was necessary, he said. Nothing human could have warded it off Slavery caused it.

Statistics of the War.

When General Howard had finished and the applause had ceased, there was music by the band and then General Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, spoke. General Wheeler's address was a concise history of the war, and in conclusion he gave statistics comparing the principal battles of the civil war with those of European nations, showing the number of men engaged and the proportion of them who were killed and wounded.

General Willard Warner, of Chattanooga, was the next who addressed the gathering. General Warner said it is now about time to cease talking of the bloody chasm and take peace and reconciliation for granted. As to religion, he said:

"The claim that the bible is the inherent and the only direct revelation of God to man must be given up, and the view now taken by the wisest and most learned Christians must be taken, that it contains errors of fact and teaching, that it contains the word of God, but is not the word of God, and that each individual soul is responsible to God alone for his interpretation of it, and not to any church or earthly tribunal."

When General Warner had finished, Rev. Father Sherman was introduced. He said he felt that he had some claim upon the old soldiers, owing to the close connection they had with his father. When he had finished the meeting adjourned. Colonel Fred Grant, who was expected to follow Father Sherman, was not able to be present.

As Governor W. H. Upham, of Wisconsin, was riding up Lookout mountain this afternoon the horses attached to his carriage became frightened, and as he was attempting to get out to hold them he fell and broke the small bone below his right knee. He was at once taken to Lookout inn, where his injuries were cared for.

The monuments to commemorate the valor of the Tenth regiment, Michigan volunteer infantry, was visited by a special delegation, appointed by the governor of Michigan, this morning. Short addresses were made by John Algoe, J. W. Jewel, G. A. Parker, Ed Cowles, R. Johnson and Colonel P. V. Fox.

ORDERED BY THE VICEROY.

The Chinese Mandarin Was Compelled to Execute Seven Men.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A cablegram to the "World" from Foo Chow, China, says:

"Details of Tuesday's executions have just been received. After the mandarin had refused on Friday to execute any men implicated in the missionary massacres the American and British consuls wired to Pekin. On Monday the mandarin received the viceroy's order to execute seven men. At 6 o'clock Tuesday morning Consul Hixson, Lieutenant Evans and Mr. Gregory, the British consul, proceeded to the yamen gate, where two mandarins sat awaiting them.

When the foreigners took their seats the drums were beaten, a salute fired, and the crier shouted three times: "The court is open." Then the condemned men were brought speedily from their cells.

They knelt before the court and were tumbled, securely bound, into bamboo cages, onto which were attached pieces of paper with the sentence written on them. The mandarins then put on their scarlet robes, scarlet hoods, and the death procession started for the execution grounds, outside of the city, between lines of soldiers.

When the procession arrived the condemned men were tumbled out and made to kneel with their backs to the mandarins. Then the five headsmen began their bloody work. The first head fell clean-cut. When the heads of the seven were cut off the vast crowd gave a great shout. The people clapped their hands and departed. The heads were hung in a prominent place in the city as a warning. The mandarins professed to fear further trouble from the crowd of foreigners, who went armed with revolvers, but there was no trouble. No leaders have been executed as yet. Some leaders, with strong backing, hope to escape. The viceroy is delaying the execution of the others, hoping for an undeserved clemency.

Punishment following the crime so soon is unusual after foreign troubles. The executions will have a good effect in showing the people that the matter is serious. Bad feeling was spreading through the province because of the delays in execution. At Foo Chow the common talk was that the men would escape. The consuls wiring to Pekin for stringent orders to local officials, who do nothing unless forced, resulted in prompt action.

The Detroit is still here, and one English gunboat of 756 tons.

TRAIN ROBBERS THWARTED.

Wrecked a Passenger Train but Got No Booty.

WAUPACA, Wis., Sept. 19.—Passenger train No. 2, on the Wisconsin Central road, Conductor Whitney and Engineer Blaine, was held up by armed men at 9:15 to-night, in a swamp, three miles west of the city. The engine and baggage car were ditched by pulling spikes. Ties were also piled on the tracks. The passengers were not molested by the robbers, only terrified by bullets which were fired through the coaches. Twelve sticks of dynamite were exploded on the safe without avail, and the robbers fled without getting any booty. Conductor Whitney says there were 10 or a dozen men in the gang.

The wreck is a bad one, and it will take several hours to clear the track. The passengers were taken back to Sheridan.

Corbett Stops Training.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Pugilist Jim Corbett, who has trained several hours each day this week, was to-day forced to stop his work on account of his feet, the soles of which are actually raw. His knee also pained him more than usual. With all this the champion did considerable work yesterday before he was compelled to quit. He has not lost hope, but expresses confidence in the outcome of his battle with Fitzsimmons. He said to-day that he would go ahead with his training to-morrow, but may rest up for a day or so, if his knee and feet get worse.

Croker Came Back to Vote.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Richard Croker arrived to-day from England by the steamer Columbia. At first Mr. Croker refused to say a word about politics. He excused himself upon the ground that he had been away so long and that so many events had transpired during his absence. He said, however, he came back to vote the Tammany ticket, and he thought the Democrats would win next year if the general prosperity continued.

Mrs. Charles Smith, of Jimes, O., writes: I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past 15 years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

FRENCH ARMY MANEUVERS.

A GREAT REVIEW AT MIRECOURT WITNESSED BY HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE CZAR.

FRENCH CHEERS FOR RUSSIA.

London Times Heralds It as a Symptom of Universal Peace.

AN AMERICAN CHOLERA INQUIRY.

MIRECOURT, Sept. 19.—Enormous crowds witnessed the great review to-day of the French army, which has been maneuvering during the week in the Department of the Vosages. The Russian general, Dragomiroff, has been with the troops throughout the maneuvers. To-day Prince Lobanoff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, joined General Dragomiroff. The presence of these two representatives of Russia with the French army is regarded as having exceptional significance, and is taken as evidence of the czar's desire to emphasize the existence of an alliance between Russia and France on military grounds. Prince Lobanoff is the closest confidant of Czar Nicholas.

At a banquet which was given Wednesday night, General Dragomiroff gave the following toast: "To fraternity on the field of battle, to union in combat, and to the little French troops who sometimes move me to tears."

To-day, when the troops were wheeled into position for review, and the foreign officers arrived on horseback, the spectators broke out into enthusiastic shouts of "Vive Russie." Soon afterward M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs, and Prince Lobanoff arrived in a landau, followed by General Dragomiroff, with General Boisset on horseback. Their appearance was the signal for renewed shouts of "Vive Russie." President Faure, accompanied by M. Ribot, minister of war; M. Besnard, minister of marine, and numerous other officials, senators and deputies, arrived and took the positions assigned to them on the reviewing stand. President Faure then drove along the line and went to the official stand. Prince Nicolas of Greece occupied the seat at his right. M. Hatonauz presented Prince Lobanoff to the president of the republic. The march past was executed in brilliant style and evoked great enthusiasm.

At luncheon President Faure made a speech, in which he said that he rejoiced to see around him such distinguished friends of France. France was pacific, he said, and, confident in her power, would entrust her destiny with assurance to her sons.

Among the guests at the luncheon were President Nicolas of Greece, Prince Lobanoff and General Dragomiroff. President Faure proposed a toast to the czar and the Russian imperial family. In the afternoon President Faure proceeded to Fontainbleau, and M. Honataux started for Contrexeville with Prince Lobanoff, who spends three weeks there taking the waters, and goes thence to Paris, where he will remain a week.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The "Times" correspondent at Mirecourt, in a long dispatch to-day, points out the significance of the presence of Prince Lobanoff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, and General Dragomiroff at the French army maneuvers. The correspondent says that without exaggeration Czar Nicholas commands the armies of both France and Russia.

An article which will be published in the "Times" to-morrow from its Paris correspondent, discussing the French army maneuvers, says:

"If, during the last 25 years, the Vosges have not seen such a spectacle as has just been concluded, it is because under the reign of Prince Bismarck the distrustful and suspicious policy of Germany would not have acquiesced in such an event. There was no protest to-day, and the two nations are on a footing of absolute equality. This equality, recovered by France, and recognized by Germany, is not one of the least reassuring symptoms for the lovers of peace throughout the world."

CHOLERA INVESTIGATION.

A United States Naval Surgeon Sent to China and Japan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Arnold, at present on duty on the Petrel, at Foo Chow, China, has been ordered to investigate the plague in China and the cholera in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The oceanic steamer Monowai sailed to-day for Australia, via Honolulu, but she refused to take freight or passengers for Honolulu on account of the cholera. The United States mails, however, were taken.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A special to the "World" from Tangier, Morocco, says the cholera is still spreading. There were 18 deaths reported in 24 hours. The disease is also working southward into other parts of Africa. Cases were reported from the village of Tetuan this evening.

DOLBY IS VICIOUS.

Originator of an Ohio Riot Assaulted a Penitentiary Prisoner.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 20.—Jasper Dolby, the negro of Fayette county, who was the remote cause of the Washington Court House riots last summer, assaulted a fellow-prisoner in the penitentiary today, and striking him on the head with a heavy iron bar inflicted wounds which will probably prove fatal. He claims he did it in self-defense; that James Hedgepath, his victim, threatened this morning that he would kill him before night, and that when he struck him Hedgepath was standing over him with a hammer. The assault was committed in a prison shop.

Dolby is serving a life sentence for the crime of criminal assault, for which the citizens of Washington Court House wanted to lynch him, when the militia fired upon them and killed and wounded several persons. Colonel Coit, who commanded the militia, is still under indictment for murder for his action in ordering the troops to fire.

OHIO CAMPAIGN OPENING.

Democratic Speakers Who Will Be Present at Columbus.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 20.—Chairman Anderson, of the Democratic state executive committee, this evening announced the full list of speakers for the formal opening of the state campaign, which is to take place here on the 28th inst., as follows: Ex-Governor Campbell, John B. Peaslee, the candidate for lieutenant-governor; ex-Congressman J. H. Outhwaite, L. T. Neal, of Chillicothe; John H. Clarke, of Youngstown; E. B. Finley, John A. McMahon, John F. Follett and J. A. Norton. Colonel James Kilbourne, of this city, will preside.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

COTTOLENE. COTTOLENE.

How To Use Cottolene the new shortening, like all other things must be rightly used if you wish the best results. Never, in any recipe, use more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you used to use of lard. Never put Cottolene in a hot pan. Put it in when cold and heat it with the pan. Be careful not to burn Cottolene. To test it, add a drop of water; if hot enough, it will *pop*. Cottolene, when rightly used, delights everyone. Get the genuine, sold everywhere in tins, with trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Made only by

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BLUE AND GRAY DAY.

Governors, Generals and Soldiers at the Atlanta Exposition.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 21.—Thousands of persons poured into Atlanta to-day from Chattanooga to attend the exercises of Blue and Gray day at the exposition. From 30,000 to40,000 came from the historic battlefield near Lookout mountain alone. Among the arrivals were Governor Morton, Governor McKinley and several other governors. John Jacob Astor accompanies Governor Morton as a member of his staff. Several prominent men who were expected to take part in to-day's exercises disappointed the local veterans and the exposition committee. Governor Upham, of Wisconsin, broke a leg while attending the Chickamauga exercises; Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, was called home by official business, and General J. B. Gordon, of the Confederate veterans, had made an engagement to lecture at Henderson, Ky, to-night. General Longstreet, Generals Schofield, Dodge, Howard, Horace Porter and J. A. Williamson are here. The governors are each accompanied by a large number of staff officers and friends. All are guests of the city.

The exercises at the exposition opened with prayer, and then followed an address of welcome by Captain E. P. Howell, who commanded a battery in the battle of Atlanta. Captain W. D. Ellis, of Atlanta, spoke for the Confederate veterans. General J. R. Lewis, recent Republican postmaster of Atlanta, responded on the part of the Grand Army of the Republic. At the conclusion of General Lewis's address Master of Ceremonies W. A. Hemphill introduced General James Longstreet. General Longstreet concluded his speech with the assertion that he would not undertake to say who was wrong or who was right in the recent struggle. "But now," he added, turning to the old wearers of the blue, "your motto shall be my motto."

In response to the sentiment "The Empire State of the South Greets the Empire State of the North," Governor Morton came to the front of the platform and the whole house rose to its feet. At the conclusion of his brief remarks there was another demonstration, and then McKinley arose, and was quite as warmly greeted. He said the words "north" and "south" should hereafter denote geographical divisions only. General Fairchild, of Wisconsin, stated that in his state the war had been over ever since April, 1865.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 21.—With the business meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland this morning, events of dedication week came to a close. The officers of the past year were reelected.

IRISHMEN FOR PEACE.

Revolutionary Methods Will Not Be Advised at Chicago.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Regarding the inflammatory circular to convey the impression that the Ancient Order of Hibernians at its convention in Chicago next week will advise revolutionary instead of peaceful methods for the liberation of Ireland, Magistrate Maurice Wilhere, of this city, national delegate to the convention, says:

"I have been in communication with James J. Haggerty, of New York; Patrick McGarvey, of Chicago, and Patrick Batale, of Pittston, well-known Irishmen whose names are signed to the paper, and they one and all disclaim any knowledge of any such circular. My own idea is that it is simply another attempt of the enemies of our party to cause further strife and discord, and prevent what we are trying to effect—a harmonious combination of all sections of the Irish national party in this country and Europe. No, sir; the movement is antagonized by any honest friend of the Irish party, and I can only impute it to the emissaries of the Tory party, who hope, by this means, to cause disruption and strife. The meeting will not declare for or define any policy that will not afterward be adhered to; but even in suggesting any outline of a course it might be advisable to pursue, it will really be left to those in Ireland to definitely decide, as they are the ones immediately concerned."

CRABS AND CHOLERA.

An Interesting Explanation of the Plague's Origin at Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The board of health ordered that all steam vessels from infected ports be sterilized and fumigated with steam. Dr. Godfrey, of the government quarantine stations, stated, in explanation of the origin of the cholera at Honolulu, that three deaths on the steamer Belgic from the orient had resulted from cholera and not from pneumonia as at first stated. The bodies were buried on the shore at Honolulu, and the tide carried the remains out to sea, where they were devoured by crabs. A woman ate a crab caught near by and died from cholera in 24 hours. The Belgic landed 100 Chinese here who had been in the steerage with the men who died. They are now at various points in the interior of the state.

THE KU-CHENG INQUIRY.

Brighter Prospects for Securing Justice Against the Ringleaders.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—A "World" cable from Foo Chow, China, says:

The investigation into the massacre of missionaries at Ku-Cheng has been resumed. The flag-bearer who gave orders to kill the women in the missions, has been brought to Ku-Cheng for trial.

The executions this week have had a salutary effect upon the vegetarians, who will probably stop further persecutions of Christians. The prospects for securing ample justice against the ringleaders of the riots are much brighter than they were earlier in the week.

Ohio Populists Name a Ticket.

ALLIANCE, O., Sept. 20.—The Populists from Stark, Columbiana, Carroll, Jefferson, Trumbull and Belmont counties, comprising the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second senatorial districts and the Seventh judicial district, met in joint convention in this city to-day. Coxey failed to put in an appearance. The following ticket was named: Circuit judge, J. W. Swindler, of Irondale; common pleas judge, J. F. Given, of Canton; state senators, Twentieth district, James McKee, of Salineville; Twenty-first district, Chas. A. Krider, of Massillon; Twenty-second district, W. H. Bryson, of Mingo Junction. The Twenty-first district Populists indorsed Krider, the Democratic candidate for senator.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Frederic Kimmich	Allegheny
Mary Uhlman	Ross township
James M. Dunn	Butler
Belle J. Black	Coraopolis
Geo. C. Erdner	Avalon
Mary R. Maeder	Bellevue
Max E. Fleming	Pittsburg
Annie C. Goehring	Pittsburg
Samuel L. Wiggins	McKeesport
Anna Sill	McKeesport
Augustus Hall	Pittsburg
Mamie Garnetta	Allegheny
Oscar J. Eckert	Allegheny
Henrietta L. Gass	Pittsburg
Albert H. Thomas	Pittsburg
Ada E. Patton	Pittsburg
Geo. F. Lepper	Pittsburg
Anna M. Michel	Allegheny
Charles F. Puff	Allegheny
Catharine M. Heiser	Allegheny
Linn Brannon	Glenville, W. Va.
Verona Mapel	Mannington, W. Va.
Charles Cunningham	Bridgeville
Annie McLay	Rusing
Andi Busi	McKeesport
Katie Nemet	McKeesport
William J. Allen	Mifflin township
Lydia Lewis	Mifflin township
Charles Noll	Pittsburg
Rosa Gideion	Pittsburg
Willard Ireland	Pittsburg
Margaret Kennedy	Pittsburg
Patrick J. Manning	Homestead
Lizzie Daley	Homestead
David C. B. Williams	Pittsburg
Lois E. Geer	Pittsburg
John W. Mutschler	Mt. Oliver
Annie Goertler	Lower St. Clair township
Joseph A. Craig	Lower St. Clair t'nship
Elizabeth Frederick	Pittsburg
Frederick R. Wilhelm	Pittsburg
Annie K. Barclay	Pittsburg
William Mager	Allegheny
Susie Gall	Millvale
David Cook	Penn station
Ella E. Holmes	Plum township
Edward Readley	Bellevue
Fannie Williams	Bellevue
David L. Hodell	Chicago, Ill.
Hanna L. Duncan	Wilkinsburg
Joseph Menzel	Etna
Anna Boehm	Etna
William Howe	Pittsburg
Elizabeth Wiemer	Pittsburg
John A. Gilchrist	Adamsburg
Margaret M. Stouffer	Boston
John A. Miller	Blairsville
Nettie D. Robinson	Allegheny
Samuel Burkholder	McKeesport
Lena C. Uhlig	McKeesport
John Summers	Pittsburg
Ida Johnson	Pittsburg
Charles J. Larson	Duquesne
Helma C. Lindroth	Duquesne
Paul Cervo	Wilmerding
Maggie Evans	Wilmerding
John F. Lemdecker	Baldwin twp
Cecelia Karl	Baldwin twp
Thomas S. Mould	Pittsburg
Agnes McGowan	Pittsburg
James Cant	Braddock
Mary McClean	Suters
Albert J. Mason	Beltzhoover
Cora M. Brennen	Knoxville
William Campbell	McKeesport
Roda E. Guy	McKeesport
Charles Smith	Natrona
Emma Olson	Natrona
Ludwig Nordlof	Duquesne
Charlotte Ellstroem	Duquesne

DIED.

ALLISON—On Wednesday, September 18, 1895, at 1:45 p. m., Jas. B. Allison, in his 36th year.

AIKEN—At her residence, 5416 Center avenue, East End, on Friday morning, September 20, 1895, at 10:15 o'clock, Mary E., widow of David Aiken, Sr.

COLVIN—On Monday, September 16, 1895, at 11:10 p. m., Mary L. Smitley, widow of James Colvin.

CALLEN—On Wednesday morning, September 18, 1895, at 8:40 o'clock, at his residence, 48 Clifton avenue, Mr. David Callen, Sr., in his 73d year.

DAVIES—On Monday, September 16, 1895, Silas, son of David and Marie Davies, aged 12 years and 17 days.

ENGEL—On Wednesday, September 18, 1895, at 4 p. m., Mary Engel (nee Fisher), wife of George Engel, at her residence, 805 Lincoln avenue, East End, aged 36 years 4 months 26 days.

EVANS—On Friday, September 20, 1895, at 5 p. m., at her residence, McKeesport, Pa., Mary Ann, widow of Oliver Evans, of McKeesport, in the 77th year of her age.

FITZSIMMONS—On Wednesday, September 18, 1895, at 5 a. m., at her residence, 36 Hemlock street, Allegheny, Mrs. Anne Fitzsimmons, relict of James Fitzsimmons, in her 68th year.

KALBFELL—On Thursday, September 19, 1895, at her residence, 1322 Gibbon street, Pittsburg, at 4:15 a. m., Annie K., widow of John Kalbfell, aged 62 years.

LACY—On Thursday afternoon, September 19, 1895, George S. Lacy, aged 78 years.

MILLER—Suddenly, on Tuesday, September 17, 1895, J. Miller, Sr., in the 72d year of his age.

PRICE—On Thursday afternoon, September 19, 1895, at her residence in Hillsboro, O., Mrs. Anne McDowell Price, in her 85th year.

SIRTH—On Wednesday, September 18, 1895, at 10 p. m., Isaac Sirth.

THOMA—Suddenly, on Friday, September 20, 1895, at 11:30 a. m., John, son of Paul Thoma, aged 8 years 3 months and 14 days.

QUINN—On Friday evening, September 20, 1895, Patrick Quinn, Sr.

VIGOR OF MEN
Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.
WEAKNESS NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength and tone given to every portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.
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NEW ALL-WOOL SUITINGS,
Neat designs and good colorings combinations the newest—20 differen styles—36 inches wide,
25 cents a yard.
All-wool and SILK and WOO SUITINGS—entirely new, correct colo mixtures—green, tan and black brown, yellow and black; garne green and black, etc., full yard wid
35 cents a yard.
ALL-WOOL IMPORTED SUIT INGS—under the old tariff would hav cost you 65c; now, under the prese tariff and our low-profit prices, yo get these good ALL-WOOL SUITING full yard wide,
40 cents a yard.
High-class foreign DRESS GOOD and SUITINGS,
50c to $4.50 a yard.
Such assortments, such variety styles and qualities as never offer by this store, who assume to set th standard.
We believe they are second to non and ask you to come, or write, fo samples, and pass judgment, and sav money if you buy.
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Most half an acr of floor space fille with the finest of
PARLOR FURNITURE
To be cleared off before th month's over. This Septem ber clearance sale of ours ha been a wonderful succes and the wind-up is to be fitting climax to the month' selling.
Immense first floor sales-room fairly overflowing wit high-grade Parlor Suite Sofas, Divans, Corner Chair Easy Chairs, Parlor Table and Onyx and Brass Tables and the prices, already lo have been crowded stil lower in order to clear th floor quickly and make roo for new stock now in th warehouse.
A few sample Septembe Sale bargains—Ask for num bers when you come in.

No. 80.

No. 80 is a large "Howard" Eas Chair covered all over with a fin wool tapestry, upholstered with a curled hair and silk fringe a around. The price for this sal only is *$18* with choice of oliv or old blue or dark wine red color ings.
No. 17, a five-piece Brocatelle Suite wool fringe, is reduced from $6 to *$35*.
No. 91, a three-piece overstuffe Suite in silk tapestry and silk and wool fringe, from $100 to *$55*.
No. 304, a three-piece Mahogan finish Suite in silk tapestry, from $35 to *$22*.
No. 23, Divan in silk brocatelle, woo fringe, from $20 to *$15*.
No. 235, Divan in silk brocatelle from $30 to *$20*.
No. 807, two pieces, Sofa and Arm Chair, in white mahogany inlaid coverings of silk tapestry, from $40 to *$25*.
No. 227, three-fold screen—gilde frame—panels of silk velour, o which are gold thread embroidere appliques, from $80 to *$40*.
No. 3, large overstuffed Turkis Easy Chair, covered in heav wool tapestry from $50 to *$30*
No. 526, gilt "Conversation" Diva with feather cushion, covered i silk damask, from $35 to *$20*.
No. 577, Gilt Reception Chair wit feather cushion, in satin damas from $22 to *$12*.
No. 39, inlaid mahogany rota Piano Stool, seat covered with fin cloth embroidered with gold threa from $25 to *$12*.
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